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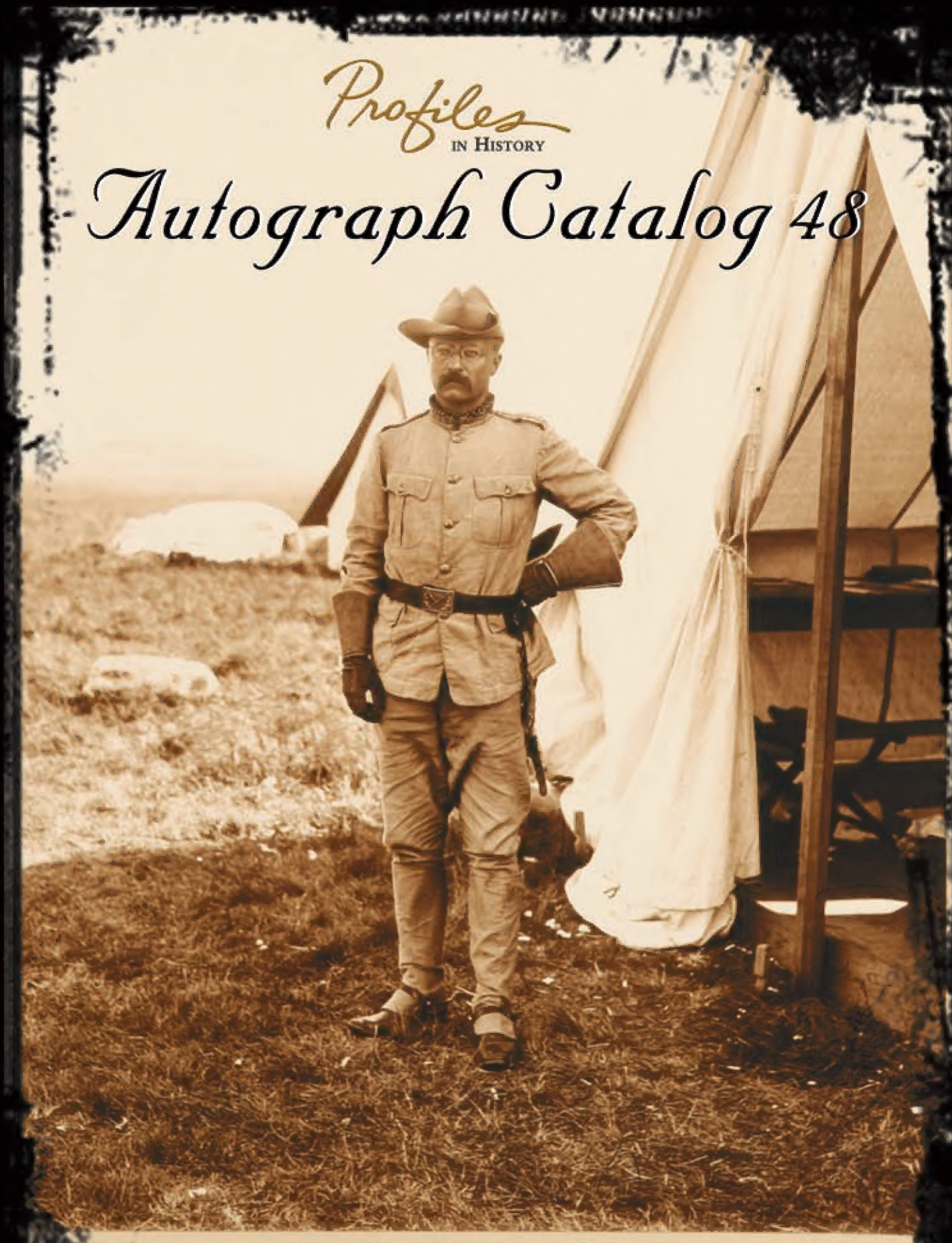

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DESCRIPTIVE ABBREVIATIONS

ALS **Autograph Letter Signed** (all in the hand of the writer)

LS **Letter Signed** (body of the letter in the hand of a secretary, with signature in the hand of the writer)

TLS **Typed Letter Signed** (body of the letter typewritten, with signature in the hand of the writer)

DS **Document Signed**

ANS **Autograph Note Signed**

AMQS **Autograph Musical Quotation Signed**

CDV **Carte-de-Visite**

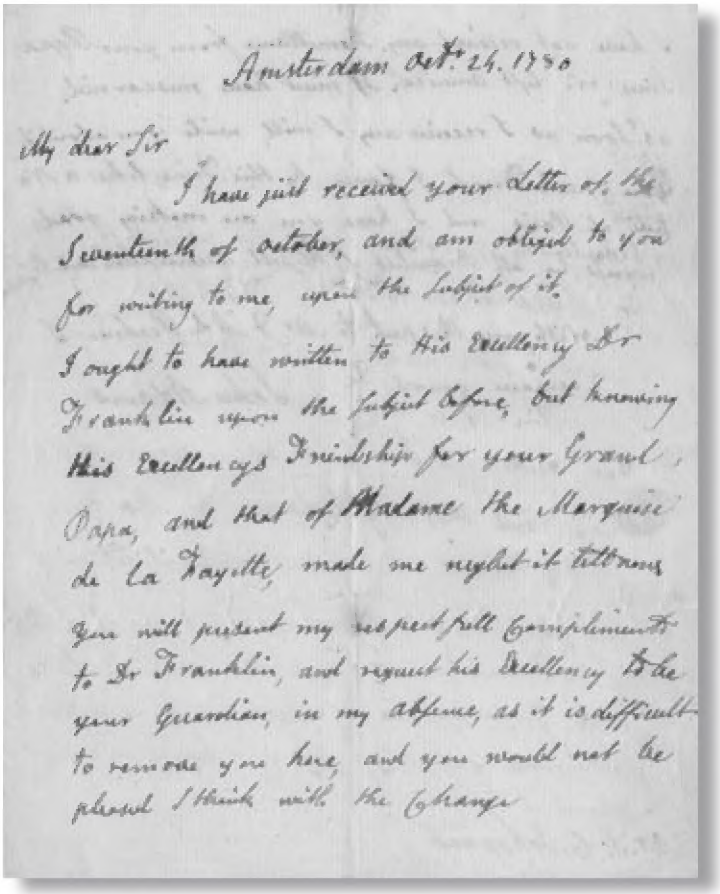
SIZE ABBREVIATIONS (APPROXIMATE)

Folio	11 inches by 14 inches or larger
Quarto *(4to)*	8 inches by 10 inches
Octavo *(8vo)*	5 inches by 7 inches
12 mo/16 mo	3 inches by 5 inches/2 inches by 4 inches

EDITOR'S NOTE:

The transcriptions of all letters, documents and signed photographs in this catalog have been preserved as closely to the original as possible. This includes misspellings, grammatical irregularities, and some omitted words when clarity is not sacrificed. In this way, the reader may fully appreciate the character and tone of each individual writer.

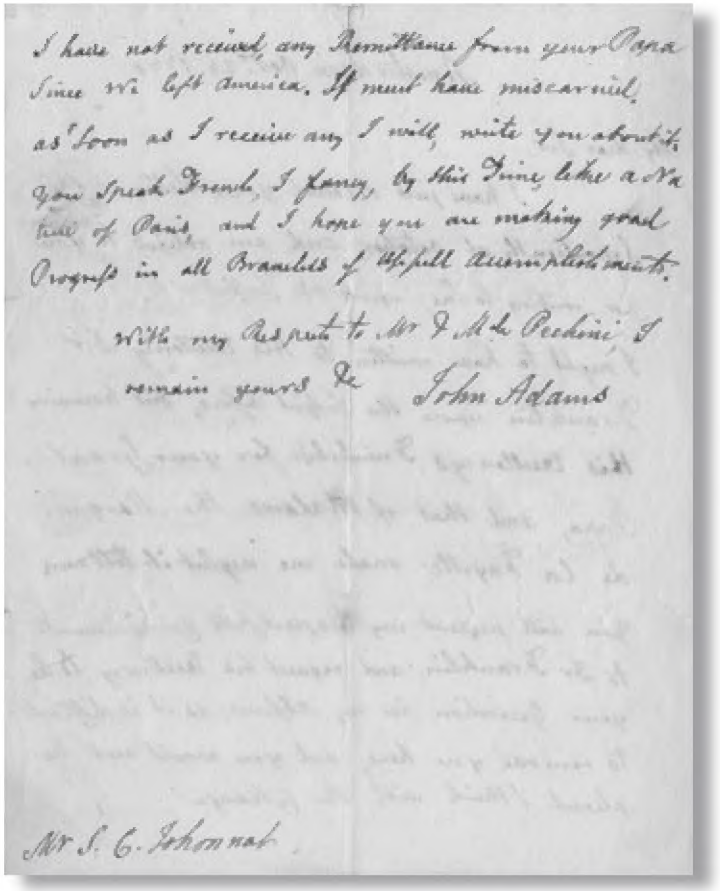
To conserve space, some images have been ***'cropped'*** to illustrate only the signature and/or relevant text. Please use the dimensions noted in the technical description of each item as a guideline for the approximate size of the original.



Amsterdam oct. 24. 1780

My dear Sir

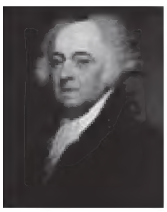
I have just received your Letter of the Seventeenth of october, and am obliged to you for writing to me, upon the Subject of it. I ought to have written to His Excellency Dr Franklin upon the Subject before, but knowing His Excellencys Friendship for your Grand Papa, and that of Madame the Marquise de la Fayette, made me neglect it till now. You will present my respectfull Compliments to Dr Franklin, and request his Excellency to be your Guardian, in my absence, as it is difficult to remove you here, and you would not be pleased I think with the Change



I have not received any Remittance from your Papa since we left America. It must have miscarried. as soon as I receive any I will write you about it. You speak French, I fancy, by this time, like a Native of Paris, and I hope you are making good Progress in all Branches of usefull accomplishments.

With my Respect to Mr & M. de Pechini, I remain yours &c John Adams

Mr S. C. Johonnot



John Adams, Minister to the Netherlands, acts as the guardian of young Samuel Cooper Johonnot, until the lad is taken under the care of Benjamin Franklin in Passy:

"You will present my respectfull Compliments to Dr [Benjamin] *Franklin, and request his Excellency to be your Guardian, in my absence, as it is difficult to remove you here, and you would not be pleased I think with the Change."*

1. ADAMS, JOHN. Autograph Letter Signed, One and one-half pages, Quarto, Amsterdam, October 24, 1780. Written to *"Mr. S. C. Johonnot"* - with address overleaf (not attached) addressed to: *"Mr. S. C. Johonnot"* **Samuel Cooper Johonnot**, the grandson of Reverend Dr. **Samuel Cooper** (1725-1783), who was an intimate friend of both Adams and Benjamin Franklin. Young S. C. Johonnot was under Adams' care during his return voyage to France in 1779 after his acceptance (November 4, 1779) of the double congressional commission to be sole American peace commissioner and to negotiate a treaty of commerce with Great Britain.

Adams pens (in full):

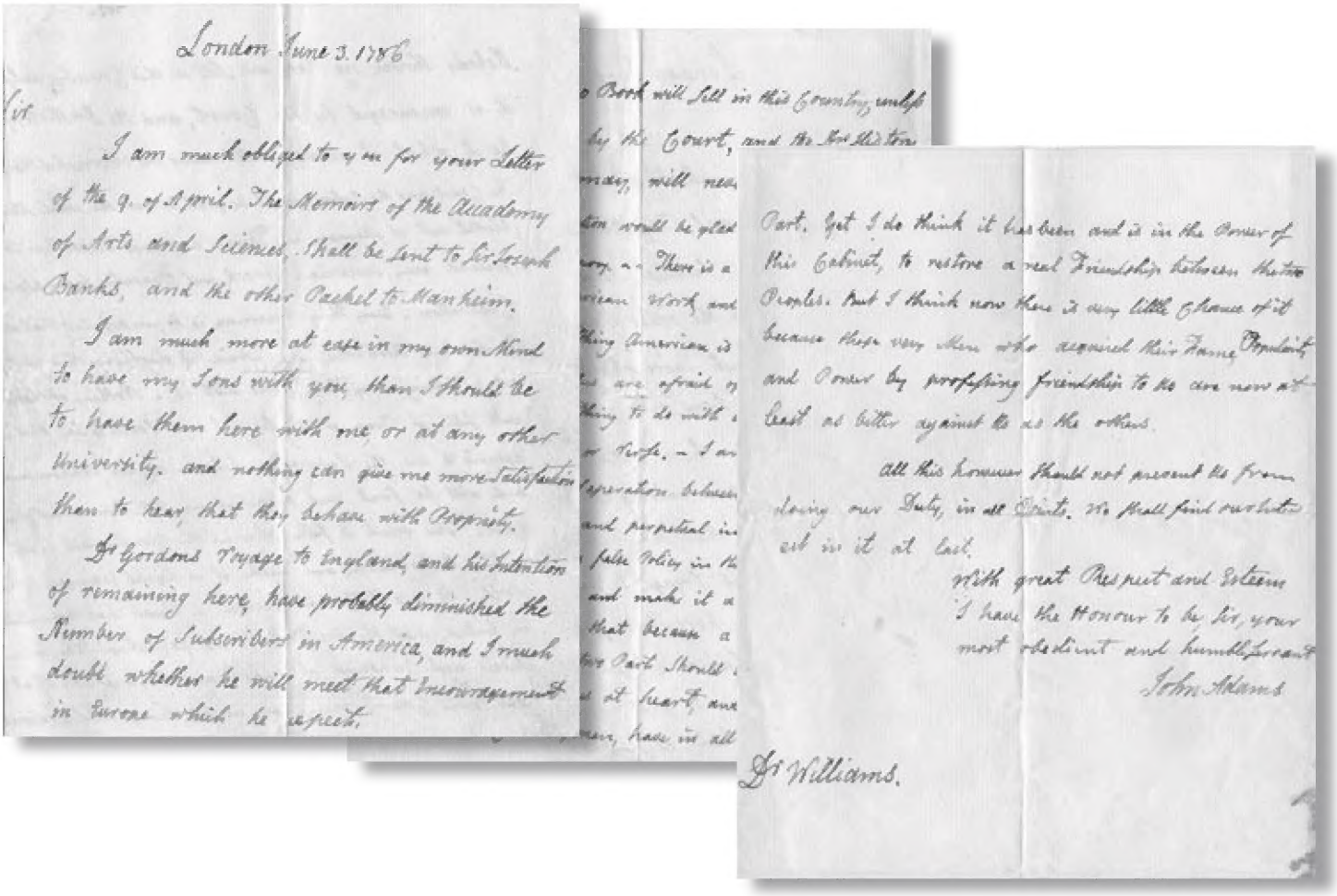
"My dear Sir

I have just received your Letter of the Seventeenth of October, and am obliged to you for writing to me, upon the Subject of it. I ought to have written to His Excellency Dr. Franklin upon the subject before, but knowing His Excellency's Friendship for your Grand Papa [The Reverend Dr. Samuel Cooper, Adams' minister in Boston - the Pastor of the Brattle Square Church in Boston], and that of Madame the Marquise de la Fayette, made me neglect it till now. You will present my respectfull Compliments to Dr Franklin, and request his Excellency to be your Guardian, in my absence, as it is difficult to remove you here, and you would not be pleased I think with the Change.

I have not received any Remittance from your Papa since we left America. It must have miscarried. As soon as I receive any I will write you about it. You speak French, I fancy, by this time, like a native of Paris, and I hope you are making good Progress in all Branches of usefull accomplishments.

With my Respects to Mr. & M. de Pechini,
I remain yours &c. John Adams"

On November 14,1879, John Adams sailed for Europe, entrusted with the care of young Samuel Cooper Johonnot, the grandson of his intimate friend and pastor, Dr. Samuel Cooper. They arrived in Paris in early February of 1780. Johonnot was to go to school in Switzerland, where his father was from, but instead attended school in Paris with Adams' son John Quincy Adams. On July 27, 1780, John Adams, with John Quincy, set out for Amsterdam. Due to Adams' absence, the "guardianship" of Johonnot was turned over to Benjamin Franklin, who was living in Passy, outside Paris. As Adams' mentions, there was some minor delay in the transmittal of money for Johonnot's support. In fine condition. (#26157) **$19,500**



London June 3. 1786

Sir

I am much obliged to you for your Letter of the 9. of April. The Memoirs of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, shall be sent to Sir Joseph Banks, and the other Packet to Manheim.

I am much more at ease in my own Mind to have my Sons with you, than I should be to have them here with me or at any other University. and nothing can give me more Satisfaction than to hear that they behave with Propriety.

Dr Gordons Voyage to England, and his Intention of remaining here, have probably diminished the Number of Subscribers in America, and I much doubt whether he will meet that Encouragement in Europe which he expects.

Oart. Yet I do think it has been and is in the Power of this Cabinet, to restore a real Friendship between the two Peoples. But I think now there is very little Chance of it because those very Men who acquired their Fame, Popularity and Power by professing friendship to us are now at least as bitter against us as the others.

all this however should not prevent us from doing our Duty, in all Points. We shall find our Interest in it at last.

With great Respect and Esteem I have the Honour to be Sir, your most obedient and humble Servant

John Adams

Dr Williams.

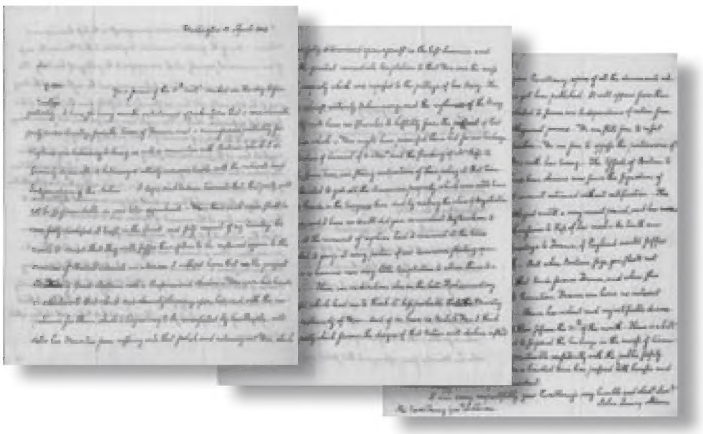
Less than three years after the War of Independence between the United States and Great Britain, John Adams writes with remorse about the broken state of relations between the two sovereign nations

"I am sorry to say that it appears to me the Seperation between the two Nations must and will be final and perpetual in affection as well as in Laws."

2. ADAMS, JOHN. Excellent Autograph Letter Signed, Three pages, Quarto, from London, dated June 3, 1786. Written to Dr. Samuel Williams, who was the Hollis Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at Harvard, under whom Adams' sons, John Quincy and Charles, were studying. Adams, as Minister to Great Britain, pens (in full):

Sir, I am much obliged to you for your Letter of the 9 of April. The Memoirs of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, shall be sent to Sir Joseph Banks, and the other Packet to Manheim. I am much more at ease in my own Mind to have my Sons with you, than I should be to have them here with me, or at any other University and nothing can give me more satisfaction than to hear, that they behave with Propriety. Dr. Gordon's voyage to England, and his Intention of remaining here, have probably diminished the Number of Subscribers in America, and I much doubt whether he will meet that encouragement in Europe which he expects. Nobody thrives, no Book will sell in this Country, unless it is encouraged by the Court, and the Dr's History be it what it may, will never be cherished there. The Court and the Nation would be glad to have the whole story blotted out of Memory. There is a general Disposition to prevent every American Work and Character from acquiring Celebration. Every Thing American is so unpopular, that even Printers and Booksellers are afraid of disobliging their Customers, by having any thing to do with it. Nothing of the kind will sell in Prose or Verse. I am sorry to say that it appears to me the Seperation between the two Nations must and will be final and perpetual in affection as well as in Laws. This, which is false Policy in this Country, will be ultimately its destruction, and make it a Signal Example to the World. It is a pity that because a People has been divided in halves, that the two Parts should be destined to be forever Rivals and Enemies at heart, and I cannot say that our own Countrymen, have in all Things acted a rational Part. Yet I do think it has been and is in the Power of this Cabinet, to restore a real Friendship between the two Peoples. But I think now there is very little chance of it because those very Men who acquired their Fame, Popularity and Power by professing friendship to us are now at least as bitter against us and the others. All this however should not prevent us from doing our Duty, in all Points. We shall find our interest in it at last. With great Respect and Esteem I have the Honour to be, Sir, your most obedient and humble Servant John Adams

The English-born clergyman, William Gordon, was pastor of the Third Church in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He took an active part in public measures during the Revolution, and returned to England in 1786 and published his epistolary history between American and British correspondents entitled, *History of the Rise, Progress and Establishment of Independence of the United States* in 1788, which was long regarded a faithful narrative, indicative of the passion and urgency of Revolution. A wonderful letter in which Adams bemoans the distrust between the United States and Great Britain following the War of Independence. Despite his pessimism, Adams, in holding true to his ministerial position, ends on a high note by stating, *"All this however should not prevent us from doing our Duty, in all Points. We shall find our interest in it at last."* Slight separations at fold intersections; otherwise, in fine condition. (#) **$39,500**



Sen. John Quincy Adams defends his support of Pres. Thomas Jefferson's controversial Embargo against Britain and France – a policy which had devastated New England's economy, and would result in Adams' removal from office just two months later

"The issuing of the Orders of Council of 11 Novr… are strong indications of [Britain's] *policy at that time – The orders were intended to get all the American property, which war could have given them, into their hands, in the European Seas"*

"The Efforts of Britain to get us into a War with France have been obvious ever since the Signature of the Treaty which was partly on that account returned without ratification"

"Congress have agreed to close their Session the 25th of this month – There is a bill before them authorizing the President to suspend the Embargo in the recess, if Circumstances should occur to render it practicable consistently with the public safety. The Bill for raising 6000 men for a limited time has passed both houses and received the approbation of the President"

3. Adams, John Quincy. 1767-1848. 6th President of the U.S. (1825-1829). **Fantastic Autograph Letter Signed**, Three pages, Quarto, dated April 15, 1808 from Washington. Written to *"His Excellency Gov. Sullivan"* – **James Sullivan** (1744-1808), governor of Massachusetts. Adams pens (in full):

"Sir,

Your favour of the 8th inst. reached me the day before yesterday. I have for many months entertained apprehensions that a considerable party in our Country, from the terror of France, and a misinformed partiality for England, are labouring to bring us into a connection with Britain, which I do sincerely deprecate, as believing it utterly irreconcilable with the interests and Independence of this Nation. I hope and believe however that this party will not be so formidable as your letter apprehends – When their real views shall be more fully disclosed, I trust in the Spirit and Self respect of my Country, too much to dread that they will suffer themselves to be reduced again to the condition of British Colonists – Nor am I without hopes that the present Situation of Great Britain, with a Russian and Austrian War upon her hands in addition to that which has already bearing upon her, and with the impatience for Peace, which is beginning to be manifested by her People, will deter her Ministers from rushing into that foolish and extravagant War, which I believe they were fully determined upon against us the last Summer and Autumn – One of the greatest immediate temptations to that War, was the mass of our commercial property which was exposed to the pillage of her Navy – This inducement is now almost entirely taken away, and the influence of the Navy and of the Admiralty will have no Stimulus to hostility from the prospect of that harvest of confiscation which a War might have promised them but for our Embargo – The issuing of the Orders of Council of 11 Novr. and the sending of Mr. Ross to negotiate here at the same time are strong indications of their policy at that time – The orders were intended to get all the American property, which war could have given them, into their hands, in the European Seas – And by making the place of Negotiation here, they could give, and I have no doubt did give coincident Instructions to their squadron here, at the moment of rupture had it occurred at the time which they anticipated to grasp at every portion of our Commerce floating upon our own Seas. There is however now very little temptation to allure them to a War, from this Source. There are indications also in the late Parliamentary Debates of both houses, which lead me to think it less probable that the Ministry will drive us to the extremity of War – and if we have no British War, I think the influence of the party, which favours the designs of that Nation will decline instead of increasing.

I have transmitted to your Excellency copies of all the documents relating to our foreign Affairs which have yet been published. It will appear from them that our measures have been calculated to secure our Independence of action from the coercion of both the great belligerent powers – We are still free to resist the violence of either or of both parties. We are free to oppose the pretensions of each of them to impel us into War with her Enemy. The Efforts of Britain to get us into a War with France have been obvious ever since the Signature of the Treaty which was partly on that account returned without ratification. The attempts of France have been delayed untill a very recent period, and her means of success are comparatively much inferior to those of her rival. In truth our neutrality would be of great advantage to France, if England would suffer us to enjoy the rights of neutrals – But when Britain says, you shall not carry on neutral trade, because that trade favours France, and when she actually carries this denial into Execution, France can have no interest in the existence of any neutrality. Hence her violent and unjustifiable decrees.

Congress have agreed to close their Session the 25th of this month – There is a bill before them authorizing the President to suspend the Embargo in the recess, if Circumstances should occur to render it practicable consistently with the public safety. The Bill for raising 6000 men for a limited time has passed both houses and received the approbation of the President.

I am very respectfully, your Excellency's very humble and obedt. Servt.

John Quincy Adams"

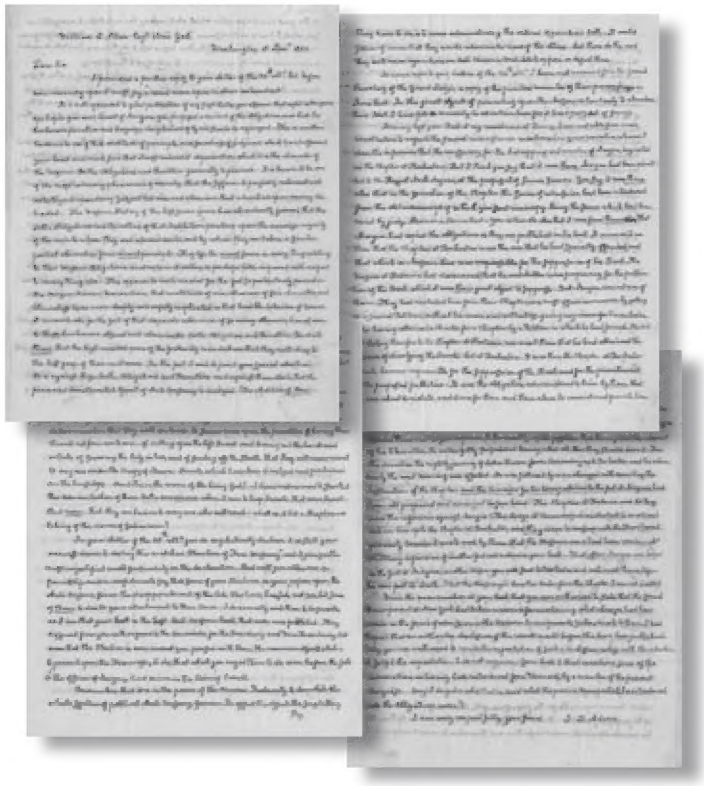
The Embargo Act of 1807 was passed on December 22 of that year by the U.S. Congress, in answer to the British orders in council restricting neutral shipping and to Napoleon's restrictive Continental System. The U.S. merchant marine suffered mightily from both the British and French, and Thomas Jefferson undertook to answer both nations with measures that, by restricting neutral trade, would show the importance of that trade. The first attempt was the Non-importation Act, passed April 18, 1806, forbidding the importation of specified British goods in order to force Great Britain to relax its rigorous rulings on cargoes and sailors. The act was suspended, but the Embargo Act of 1807 was a bolder statement of the same idea. It forbade all international trade to and from American ports, and Jefferson hoped that Britain and France would be persuaded of the value and the rights of a neutral commerce.

In January, 1808, the prohibition was extended to inland waters and land commerce to halt the skyrocketing trade with Canada. Merchants, sea captains, and sailors were naturally dismayed to find themselves without income and to see their ships rotting at the wharves, and many different smuggling schemes were concocted by the merchantmen to circumvent the law.

Jefferson's daring attempt to use economic pressure in a world at war was ultimately not successful. Britain and France stood firm, and not enough pressure could be brought to bear on the belligerents. Enforcement was difficult, especially in New England, where merchants looked on the scheme as an attempt to defraud them of a livelihood. John Quincy Adams, at this time a U.S. Senator representing Massachusetts, paid a heavy political price for his support of Jefferson's Embargo – he was removed from office by the Federalist leaders of Massachusetts just two months after the date of this letter (on June 8, 1808), the Legislature having elected his successor fully two years before Adams' term was up.

This historical significance of this monumental letter – both to JQA's own political career, and with respect to the nation's dire military and diplomatic situation, caught between Britain and France – cannot be understated. It is easily one of the finest John Quincy Adams letters we've ever encountered, and perfectly captures the current diplomatic and political crisis then facing the United States, at the time a sovereign nation for just twenty years.

John Quincy Adams is known for his beautiful penmanship and crisp handwriting. However, the quality of this letter is far above any other JQA letters we've ever encountered – dark, compact handwritten script which contrasts wonderfully with the crème paper. The condition is truly breathtaking. Other than an archival reinforcement to the back of the center vertical fold, this letter is in exceptional condition. (#25169) **$19,500**



John Quincy Adams attacks the Free Masons for their archaic and barbarous "Oaths, Obligations and Penalties" following a conspiracy to silence an outspoken critic who was to publish their Masonic "Secrets" resulting in his kidnapping, murder and dismemberment

"And I ask you if an aberration of intellect, as well as of moral feeling more monstrous can be imagined, than the inflexible adherence to the determination that they will continue to swear men upon the penalties of having their throats cut from ear to ear--of cutting open the left breast and tearing out the heart and vitals, of severing the body in two, and of smiting off the skulls that they will never reveal to any one under the Canopy of Heavens Secrets, which have been divulged and proclaimed on the housetops. And this, in the name of the living God!"

4. ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY. 6th President of the U.S. **Superb Autograph Letter Signed**, Four pages, Quarto, from Washington, dated December 8, 1832. Written to journalist William Leete Stone of New York.

Adams pens (in full): *William L. Stone, Esqr. New York.*

Washington 8, Decr. 1832

Dear Sir -

I promised a further reply to your Letter of the 30th ulto. but before commencing upon it must say a word more upon matters antecedent.

In a note appended to your publication of my first letter, you observe that eight or ten years ago, before you ever heard of Morgan, you proposed a revisal of the obligations, and that the barbarous penalties and language, complained of by me should be expunged. This is another Evidence to me of that rectitude of principles and soundness of judgment, which have preserved your heart and mind, from that almost universal depravation which it is the character of the Masonic Oaths, Obligations and Penalties generally to produce. It is known to be one of the most ordinary phenomena of insanity, that the sufferer is perfectly rational and intelligent upon every subject but one; and wherever that is touched upon, raving distracted. The Masonic History of the last seven years, has abundantly proved, that the Oaths, Obligations and Penalties, of that Institution, produce upon the immense majority of the men to whom they are administered, and by whom they are taken, a similar partial aberration from moral principle. They lose the moral sense in every thing relating to their Masonic Obligations, and retain it entire, or perhaps little impaired with respect to every thing else. This appears to me to account for the fact so portentously proved in the Morgan Murder transactions, that multitudes of men otherwise of fair characters and blameless lives were deeply and awfully implicated in that horrible Calendar of Crimes. It accounts also for the fact of that desperate adherence of so many otherwise honest men to those barbarous, absurd and abominable Oaths, Obligations and Penalties. For it is to them that the high minded men of the fraternity now declare that they will cling to the last gasp of their existence. To this fact I wish to point your special attention. It is against these Oaths, Obligations and Penalties, and against them alone, that the pure and disinterested Spirit of Anti Masonry is arranged. The abolition of them is the great moral reformation which Anti Masonry has undertaken to accomplish, and from which I trust it will not swerve. With the Oaths and Obligations, the Secrets fall of course, and all those being abandoned if the Free Masons wish to continue as a charitable, benevolent and convivial fraternity, no mortal on earth will object to their so doing.

The Oaths, Obligations and Penalties therefore now constitute the only matter at issue between Masonry and Anti Masonry. And I ask you if an aberration of intellect, as well as of moral feeling more monstrous can be imagined, than the inflexible adherence to the determination that they will continue to swear men upon the penalties of having their throats cut from ear to ear--of cutting open the left breast and tearing out the heart and vitals, of severing the body in two, and of smiting off the skulls that they will never reveal to any one under the Canopy of Heavens Secrets, which have been divulged and proclaimed on the housetops. And this, in the name of the living God! I have endeavored to show that the administration of these Oaths was vicious, when it was to keep secrets that were secret. But now -- that they are known to every one who will read--what is it but a blasphemous taking of the name of God in vain?

In your letter of the 28th ulto. you do emphatically declare it as still your earnest desire to destroy this wretched structure of Free Masonry, and I give you the most unqualified credit for sincerity in this declaration. But will you allow me in friendship and in confidence to say, that some of your strictures in your paper, upon the Anti Masons, since the disappointment of the late Elections [Anti Masonic presidential nominee William Wirt won only 7.8% of the popular vote], *has led not me but some of them, to doubt your attachment to their cause. I do earnestly wish them to be sensible as I am that your book is the best Anti Masonic book that ever was published. They differed from you with regard to the Candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency; but now that the Election is over, cannot you pursue with them the common object; which is to prevail upon the Free Masonry to do, that which you urged them to so, even before the fate or the offence of Morgan, had arisen in the series of events.*

Remember that it is in the power of the Masonic Fraternity to demolish the whole system of political Anti Masonry forever. To effect this object the single thing they have to do, is to cease administering the entered Apprentice's Oath. It would follow of course that they would administer none of the others. Let them do this, and they will never again have an Anti Masonic Candidate to oppose or defeat them.

To come now to your letter of the 30th ulto. I have not received from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, a copy of the printed minutes of their proceedings in June last. In the great object of prevailing upon the Masons voluntarily to abandon their Idol, I have felt curiosity to ascertain how far it has a prospect of success.

Having left your Book at my residence at Quincy I am not able from more recollection to refer to the several circumstances mentioned in your narrative whereas I drew the inference that (the conspiracy for the kidnapping and murder of Morgan, originated in the Chapter at Rochester). But I think you say that (it was there, Morgan had been admitted to the Royal Arch degree) at the proposal of James Ganson. You say it was there also that on the formation of the Chapter the forms of admission had been introduced from the old manuscript of which you gave me a copy. Being the forms which had been used by judge Hosmer, in Connecticut. You intimate also that it was from there that Morgan had copied the obligations as they are published in his book. It occurred to me then that (the Chapter at Rochester was the one that he had specially offended) and that which in Masonic Law was responsible for the suppression of his Book. The Masons at Batavia had discovered that he and Shiller were preparing for the publication of the Book, which it was their great object to suppress. But Morgan was not one of them. They had excluded him from their Chapter, in a most offensive manner, by getting up a second Petition, without his name, and without assigning any reason for his exclusion after having obtained a Charter for a Chapter by a petition in which he had joined. He did not belong therefore to the Chapter at Batavia, nor was it there that he had obtained the means of divulging the Secrets, but at Rochester. It was then the Chapter at Rochester which became responsible for the suppression of the Book and for the punishment of the proposed publisher (It was the obligation administered to him by them that he was about to violate, and it was for them and them along to convict and punish him).

Hence also I inferred the extraordinary agency of James Ganson in the conspiracy--he having been the Sponsor of Morgan at his admission to the Royal Arch degree. The conspiracy embraced two objects--the suppress the Book and to punish the author. It is apparent that the transportation of Morgan to Niagara had been

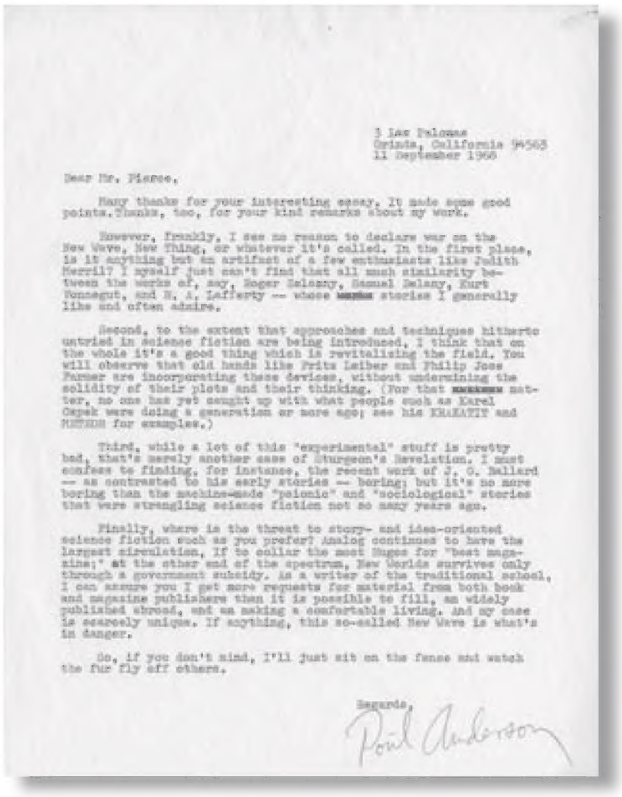
previously concerted at the Chapter in Rochester. That by their direction he had been siezed at Batavia by a party from Canandaigua, carried there and lodged in prison, to be exactly in such position that he might at the moment of his liberation, be unlawfully seized and transported whither they should direct. For this direction the nightly journey of Loton Lawson from Canandaigua to Rochester, and his return early the next morning was affected. He was followed by men charged with executing the Instruction of the Chapter; and the carriages for his transportation to the fort of Niagara had been all prepared and arranged before hand. The Chapters at Batavia and LeRoy were the informers against Morgan (The Lodge at Canandaigua undertook to arrest, and deliver him up to the Chapter at Rochester, and they were to consummate the Punishment precisely because it was to and by them that his Masonic vows had been made). Mr. Whittlesey informs me of another fact not noticed in your book--That (after Morgan was lodged in the fort at Niagara; another messenger was sent to Rochester and returned thence before he was put to death. That the messenger bore this Order from the Chapter I cannot doubt.)

From the annunciation in your book that you was authorised to state that the Grand Encampment at New York had taken measures for ascertaining what charges had been made in the forms of admission in the Western Encampments subordinate to them, I had hoped that an authentic disclosure of the result would before this have been published. Why you was authorised to excite the expectation of such disclosure, unless with the intention to fulfill the expectation, I do not enquire. Your book I think mentions some of the innovations as having been introduced from Vermont by a number of the present Congress. May I enquire who that is, and what the precise terms which he introduced into the obligations were?

I am very respectfully, your friend J.Q. Adams."

It is believed that Freemason William Morgan of Batavia, New York was murdered in 1826 for planning to reveal the secrets of their order. In 1882 a monument to Capt. William Morgan was placed in the Batavia City Cemetery. It reads: "Sacred to the memory of Wm. Morgan, a native of Virginia, a Capt. in the War of 1812, a respectable citizen of Batavia, and a martyr to the freedom of writing, printing and speaking the truth. He was abducted from near this spot in the year 1826, by Freemasons and murdered for revealing the secrets of their order. The court records of Genesee County, and the files of the 'Batavia Advocate,' kept in the Recorders office contain the history of the events that caused the erection of this monument." It was said that Morgan was abducted and murdered and his body thrown into the Niagara River. In 1827 a body was washed ashore. The first inquest decided that it was Morgan. A trial was held and Freemasons were convicted of abducting Morgan, yet there wasn't enough evidence for a murder conviction. A subsequent inquest identified the body as a Canadian, though, it did not matter. The story of Morgan's murder frightened the public and America's first third political party, the Anti-Masonic Party, was organized in New York in 1827.

William Leete Stone (1792-1844) was editor of the Herkimer "American," the "Northern Whig" (Hudson, NY), the Albany "Daily Advertiser", the Hartford "Mirror" and the New York "Commercial Advertiser". A Freemason, he was also one of the editors of two literary periodicals, "The Knights of the Round Table" and "The Lounger". In his retirement after leaving the Presidency in 1829, John Quincy Adams took an interest in the Anti-Masonic movement, and Stone wrote to Adams on the subject and published a 556-page book in 1832 entitled "Letters on Masonry and Anti-Masonry, addressed to the Hon. John Quincy Adams. By William L. Stone." Stone had published some of the letters he had received from Adams in his New York newspaper, "Commercial Advertiser." In 1847 Adams published a 284-page book entitled, "Letters on the Masonic Institution" which included eight letters he wrote to Stone between December 24, 1831 and September 4, 1832. This letter was not included. To our knowledge, there is no record of any anti-Masonic John Quincy Adams letters sold at a major public auction in the past 35 years. In fine condition. (#26057) **$19,500**



3 Las Palomas
Orinda, California 94563
11 September 1968

Dear Mr. Pierce,

Many thanks for your interesting essay. It made some good points. Thanks, too, for your kind remarks about my work.

However, frankly, I see no reason to declare war on the New Wave, New Thing, or whatever it's called. In the first place, is it anything but an artifact of a few enthusiasts like Judith Merril? I myself just can't find that all much similarity between the works of, say, Roger Zelazny, Samuel Delany, Kurt Vonnegut, and R. A. Lafferty -- whose stories I generally like and often admire.

Second, to the extent that approaches and techniques hitherto untried in science fiction are being introduced, I think that on the whole it's a good thing which is revitalizing the field. You will observe that old hands like Fritz Leiber and Philip Jose Farmer are incorporating these devices, without undermining the solidity of their plots and their thinking. (For that matter, no one has yet caught up with what people such as Karel Capek were doing a generation or more ago; see his KRAKATIT and METEOR for examples.)

Third, while a lot of this "experimental" stuff is pretty bad, that's merely another case of Sturgeon's Revelation. I must confess to finding, for instance, the recent work of J. G. Ballard -- as contrasted to his early stories -- boring; but it's no more boring than the machine-made "psionic" and "sociological" stories that were strangling science fiction not so many years ago.

Finally, where is the threat to story- and idea-oriented science fiction such as you prefer? Analog continues to have the largest circulation, if to collar the most Hugos for "best magazine;" at the other end of the spectrum, New Worlds survives only through a government subsidy. As a writer of the traditional school, I can assure you I get more requests for material from both book and magazine publishers than it is possible to fill, am widely published abroad, and am making a comfortable living. And my case is scarcely unique. If anything, this so-called New Wave is what's in danger.

So, if you don't mind, I'll just sit on the fence and watch the fur fly off others.

Regards,

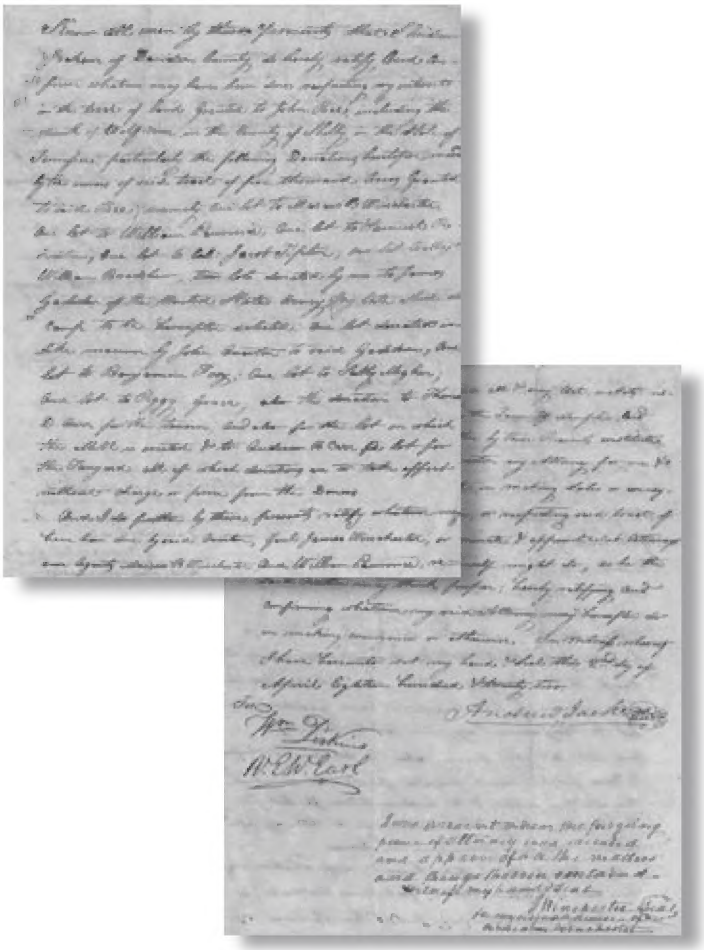
Poul Anderson

5. Anderson, Poul. 1926-2001. American science fiction and fantasy writer. **Typed Letter Signed**, one page, Quarto, dated 11 September, 1968. Written to **John J. Pierce** (b. 1941), future editor of *Galaxy Science Fiction* magazine. It reads (in full):

"3 Las Palomas
Orinda, California 64593
11 September 1968
Dear Mr. Pierce, Many thanks for your interesting essay. It made some good points. Thanks, too, for your kind remarks about my work. However, frankly, I see no reason to declare war on the New Wave, New Thing, or whatever it's called. In the first place, is it anything but an artifact of a few enthusiasts like Judith Merril? I myself just can't find that all much similarity between the works of, say, Roger Zelazny, Samuel Delany, Kurt Vonnegut, and R. A. Lafferty – whose stories I generally like and often admire. Second, to the extent that approaches and techniques hitherto untried in science fiction are being introduced, I think that on the whole it's a good thing which is revitalizing the field. You will observe that old hands like Fritz Leiber and Philip Jose Farmer are incorporating these devices, without undermining the solidity of their plots and their thinking. (for that matter, no one has yet caught up with what people such as Karel Capek were doing a generation or more ago; see his KRAKATIT and METEOR for examples.) Third, while a lot of this "experimental" stuff is pretty bad, that's merely another case of Sturgeon's Revelation. I must confess to finding, for instance, the recent work of J. G. Ballard – as contrasted to his early stories – boring; but it's no more boring than the machine-made "psionic" and "sociological" stories that were strangling science fiction not so many years ago. Finally, where is the threat to story and idea-oriented science fiction such as you prefer? Analog continues to have the largest circulation, if to collar the most Hugos for "best magazine" at the other end of the spectrum, New Worlds survives only through a government subsidy. As a writer of the traditional school, I can assure you I get more requests for material from both book and magazine publishers than it is possible to fill, am widely published abroad, and am making a comfortable living. And my case is scarcely unique. If anything, this so-called New Wave is what's in danger. So, if you don't mind, I'll just sit on the fence and watch the fur fly off others.

Regards,
Poul Anderson

An interesting letter stating his enthusiasm for the work of Roger Zelazny and Kurt Vonnegut and defending new and untried techniques in science fiction writing. Fine condition. (#25368) **$395**



The Genesis of Memphis, Tennessee

6. JACKSON, ANDREW. Historic Manuscript Document Signed, Two pages, with related endorsements on integral leaf, from the Circuit Court, Tennessee, dated April 2, 1822.

The document states (in full):

"Know all men by these presents that I Andrew Jackson of Davidson County do hereby ratify And confirm whatever may have been done respecting my interest in the tract of land granted to John Rice, including the mouth of Wolf river in the County of Shelby in the State of Tennessee, particularly the following Donations heretofore made by the owners of said tract of five thousand Acres granted to said Rice; namely One lot to Marcus B Winchester, One lot to William Lawrence, One lot to Samuel R Overton, One lot to Col. Jacob Tipton; one lot to Majr William Bradshaw, two lots donated by me to James Gadsden of the United States Army, my late Aid de Camp to be hereafter selected, One lot donated in like manner by John Overton to said Gadsden [as U.S. Minister to Mexico in 1853, Gadsden negotiated the Gadsden Purchase of 30,000 square miles of present day Arizona and New Mexico], *One lot to Benjamin Fooy; One lot to Sally Megher; One lot to Peggy Grace; also the donation to Thomas D Carr for the tavern; And also for the lot on which the Mill is effected & to Anderson B Carr A lot for the Tanyard all of which donations are to take effect without charge or price from the Doners* [sic].

And I do further by these presents ratify whatever may have been done by said Overton, Genl James Winchester, or our Agents Marcus B Winchester And William Lawrence, respecting said tract of land And all & every Act, or Acts relative in any manner thereto, or the Town of Memphis laid out thereon. And I do further by these Presents constitute, ordain, and appoint John Overton my Attorney for me & in my name, to do & to act in making Sales or conveyances in said Town of Memphis, or respecting said tract of land; & with power to nominate & appoint a Sub Attorney or Attorneys to act as the said Overton himself might do; as he the said Overton may think proper; hereby ratifying and conforming whatever my said Attorney may hereafter do in making conveyances or otherwise. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal this 2nd day of April Eighteen hundred & twenty two."

[signed] ***Andrew Jackson*** [drawn seal covers the "on" of "Jackson"]

Attested to by *"Wm Perkins"* and *"R.E.W. Earl."*

Beneath Jackson's power of attorney is a **JAMES WINCHESTER Autograph Endorsement Signed**. In full: *"I was present when the foregoing power of Attorney was executed and approve of all the matters and things therein contained. Witness my hand & seal. J Winchester for myself and devises of William Winchester."*

On the integral leaf are three Autograph Documents Signed: (1) "H.L. Douglas Clerk" certifying Jackson's power of attorney with Winchester's memorandum "was produced in open court ... & ordered to be certified," Wilson Circuit Court, April term 1822. (2) "Jac McGavock Clerk" certifying that "this power of attorney from Andrew Jackson to John Overton was acknowledged in open court by the said Andrew Jackson and ordered to be registered," Davidson Circuit Court, May term 1822. (3) "M B Winchester Register" recording the power of attorney and memorandum, Shelby county, Register Office, January 11, 1823. In full, "The within letter of attorney, Andrew Jackson to John Overton, with a memorandum signed & sealed by James Winchester for himself and as attorney for the devises of William Winchester deceased, is duly recorded in this office with probates. Book A folios 135 & 136."

Docketed on verso of integral leaf in unknown hand: "A. Jackson To Jno. Overton} Letter of Atty and confirmation April 2[d] 1822"

On April 25, 1789, John Rice was granted 5,000 acres of land by the State of North Carolina. In 1791, Rice was killed by Indians on the Cumberland River. The land was put on the market and in 1794, Attorney John Overton bought it for himself and his law partner and friend, Andrew Jackson. Jackson then sold half of what he owned to James Winchester, for $5000. The proprietors of the Rice grant were now John Overton, one-half; Andrew Jackson, one-fourth; and James Winchester one-fourth. For these parties, surveyor William Lawrence made a survey of the said grant in 1820.

On May 22, 1819, Andrew Jackson, John Overton, and James Winchester founded Memphis, Tennessee, on the land they owned. Attorney JOHN OVERTON (1766-1833) was elected to succeed Andrew Jackson as a member of the Superior Court of Tennessee in 1804, where he served as a Judge until 1810. In the Revolutionary War, JAMES WINCHESTER (1752-1826) was captured by British forces during General John Sullivan's failed attempt to take Staten Island in 1777. He was released in a prisoner exchange. Winchester was taken prisoner a second time at the surrender Charlestown, S.C. on May 12, 1780. Exchanged in December, he was promoted to Captain and served the remainder of the war under Gen. Nathaniel Greene. In 1785, Winchester moved to Davidson County, North Carolina, now central Tennessee. A Brigadier General in the War of 1812, Winchester joined General Andrew Jackson on the Gulf Coast in April 1814 and took command at Mobile until the end of the war.

John M. Keating in "History of the City of Memphis Tennessee" (Syracuse: D. Mason & Co., 1888) writes, "Memphis, as originally laid out, was merely the eastern part of the Rice grant of 5,000 acres, all that part lying west of Manassas street. On page 133 of Book A, in the Register's office, an agreement is entered, dated January 6, 1819, which was filed January 1, 1823." This document was also filed on January 1, 1823 and was entered on pages 135 & 136 of Book A.

Keating continues, "The parties to this instrument were Andrew Jackson, John Overton, James Winchester, for himself and devisees of William Winchester, and it 'relates to laying out a town on that part of the premises described in No. 1 herein, lying south of Wolf River and within one mile of Mississippi River...'" Keating writes that the "agreement under and by virtue of which this was done, was, as it appears on the records of the Register's office of Shelby county, as follows: 'Andrew Jackson, John Overton, and James Winchester, agreed on the 6th of January, 1819, the same being filed for record on January 1, 1823, probate being in person by Jackson, in open Circuit Court, Davidson county, Tennessee, and by Overton and Winchester in open Circuit Court, Williamson county, Tennessee, relative to laying out a town on that part of premises described in No. 1, herein lying south of Wolf River and within one mile of the Mississippi River...'"

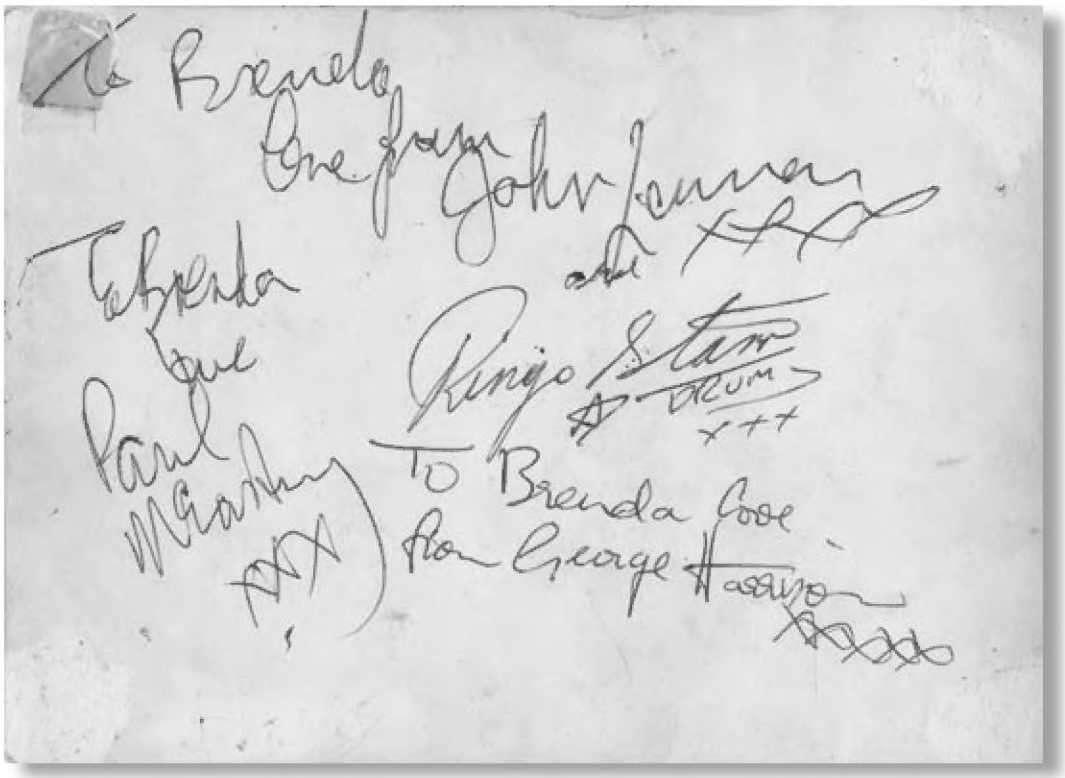
An incredible manuscript outlining the genesis of Memphis, Tennessee. In fine condition. (#26052) **$19,500**

7. ANGELI, PIER. 1932-1971. Italian-born television & film actress. **Vintage Photograph Signed,** approx. 8 in. x 10 in., a charming black & white image of the young actress smiling while leaning over a railing. Signed in ink on the image, "For Bill Best wishes Pier Angeli". Rubber stamp on verso reads, "Pier Angeli Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer". In fine condition. (#) **$495**

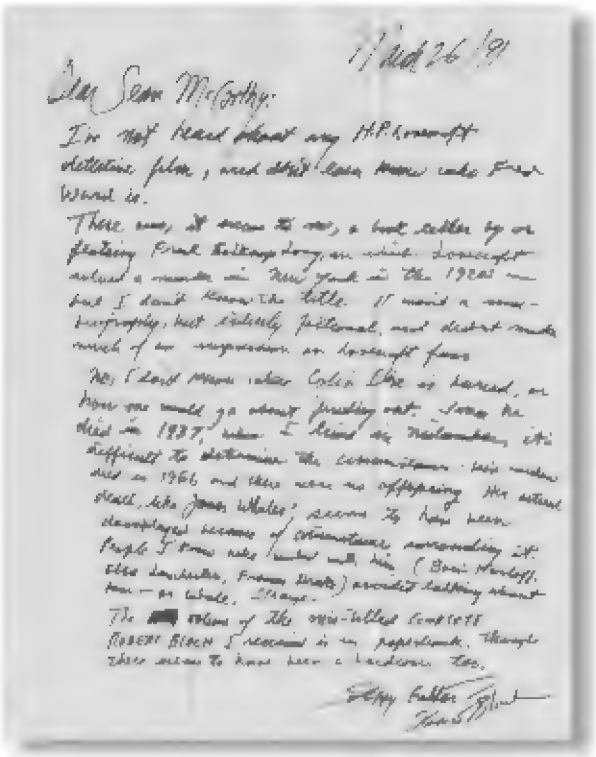
9. BACALL, LAUREN. Photograph Signed, approx. 8 in. x 10 in., a black & white publicity photograph of the stylish actress wearing an Asian motif jumpsuit while leaning against a brick wall. Signed in blue ink on the image, *"Lauren Bacall"*. In fine condition. (#) **$150**

8. ASTAIRE, FRED & JANIS PAIGE. Color Photograph Signed by Both, approx. 8 in. x 10 in., an oblong Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer publicity still from *Silk Stockings* (1957), showing Astaire and Paige wearing their dance attire on their knees with their arms extended to the audience. Signed in ink by their respective images, "Fred Astaire" and "Janis Paige". In fine condition. (#26102) **$395**

10. BOLGER, RAY. 1904-1987. American film and stage actor. **Vintage Photograph Signed**, approx. 8 in. x 10 in., a light sepia image of Bolger wearing a tweed jacket resting his chin on this crossed arms propped on a chair back. Inscribed in blue ink on the image, *"To Hal All the best! Ray Bolger"*. Very light surface creasing; otherwise, in fine condition. (#26063) **$395**



11. BEATLES, THE. Rare Promotional Photograph Signed on Verso by All Four Band Members, approx. 6 ½ in. x 4 5/8 in., oblong, a very early black & white publicity image featuring Paul McCartney, Pete Best, George Harrison and John Lennon, each dressed in dark suit and tie with "The Beatles" printed beneath the image. On verso, each member has penned in blue ink, (yet with Ringo Starr—not Pete Best), *"To Brenda love from John Lennon XXXX"*, *"To Brenda love Paul McCartney XXX"*, *"and Ringo Starr* [with star symbol] *Drums xxx"* and *"To Brenda love from George Harrison XXXXX"*. This piece comes with a letter of authenticity by noted Beatles expert, Frank Caiazzo, who states that there are "less than a handful" of these promotional photos extant depicting Pete Best in the photo, yet signed by his replacement Ringo Starr. Small tape remnant covers the *"T"* in *"To"* by Lennon; otherwise, in fine condition. (#26056) **$19,500**



Celebrated horror fiction novelist Robert Bloch, author of *Psycho*, discusses mysterious deaths in Hollywood and the rumors of a screenplay written by his mentor, H.P. Lovecraft

12. Bloch, Robert. 1917-1994. American writer. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated March 26, 1991. Answering a letter from Sean McCarthy, Bloch pens (in full):

"Dear Sean McCarthy: I've not heard about any H.P. Lovecraft detective film, and don't even know who Fred Ward is.

There was, it seems to me, a book either by or featuring Frank Belknap Long, in which Lovecraft solved a murder in New York in the 1920s – but I don't know the title. It wasn't a semi-biography, but entirely fictional, and didn't make much of an impression on Lovecraft fans.

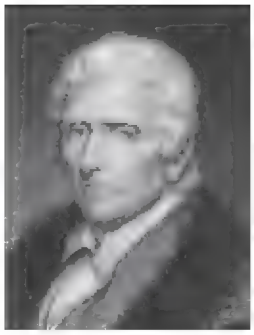
No, I don't know where Colin Clive is buried, or how one would go about finding out. Since he died in 1937, when I lived in Milwaukee, it's difficult to determine the circumstances: his widow died in 1966 and there were no offspring. His actual death, like James Whales', seems to have been downplayed because of circumstances surrounding it. People I knew who worked with him (Boris Karloff, Else Lanchester, Frances Drake) avoided talking about him – or Whale. Strange. The volume of the mis-titled Complete Robert Bloch I received is in paperback, though there seems to have been a hardcover too.

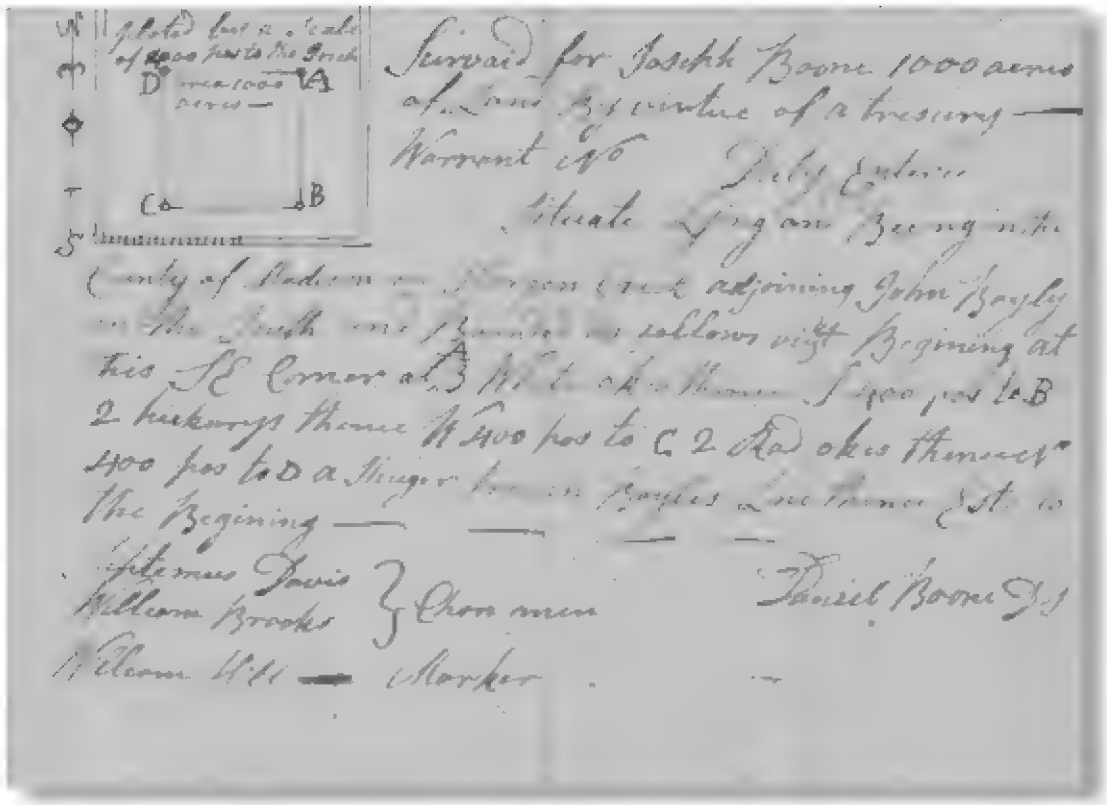
Happy Easter,
Robert Bloch"

The "detective film" mentioned by Bloch is most likely 1992's *The Resurrected*, based on a story by H. P. Lovecraft, in which a wife enlists the help of private detective to discover what nefarious "experiments" her husband is conducting in a remote cabin. The film starred Chris Sarandon (formerly married to Susan Sarandon) – not Fred Ward, an actor with whom Bloch is not familiar, but who had appeared in over 30 films at the time this letter was written.

Nice content from Bloch, in which he discusses a host of Hollywood celebrities and writers. In fine condition. (#25370) **$495**

13. BOGART, HUMPHREY and LAUREN BACALL. Color Printed Photograph Signed by Both, being a publicity photo from the film *Key Largo*. The image measures approx. 7 ¾ in. x 8 ½ in. and depicts the couple facing one another with Bogart touching Bacall's chin. Signed in ink on the image, *"For Roy – Lauren Bacall"* and *"To Roy Humphrey Bogart"*. Exhibits minor wrinkling with minor color touch up; otherwise, in fine condition with nice bold signatures from both actors. (#26128) **$4,950**



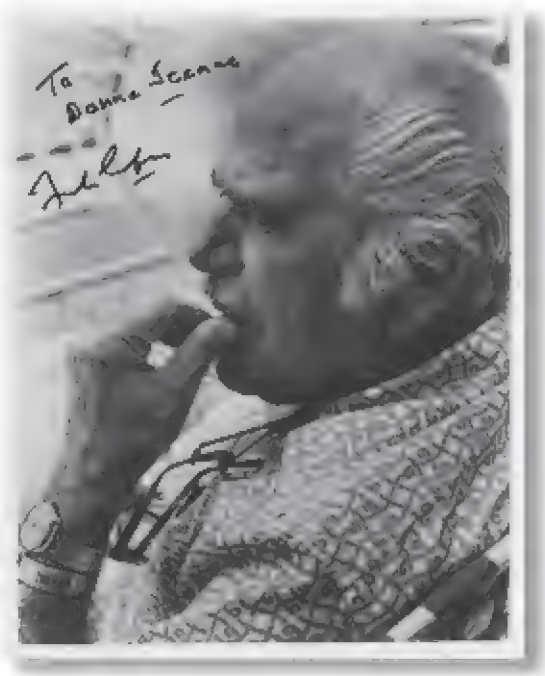


Daniel Boone drafts a land survey for a piece of Kentucky property owned by his 16-year-old nephew whose father Edward had been killed by Indians four years earlier while hunting with Daniel

14. BOONE, DANIEL. Exceedingly Rare Autograph Document Signed with Hand-drawn Survey, One page, approx. 7 ¾ in. x 5 ¾ in., [Madison County, Kentucky, 1784.]
Boone pens (in full, spelling uncorrected):
"Survaid for Joseph Boone 1000 acres of Land By virtue of a treasury – Warrant No___ Duly Entered Situate Lying on Beeing in the County of Madison on Sturgeon Crick adjoining John Bayly on the South and Bounded as follows vizt Beginning at this SE Corner at A3 White okes [oaks] *thence S 400 pos to B2 hickurys thence W 400 pos to C2 Rad okes thence N 400 pos to D a Shuger tree in Bayles Line thence Este* [East] *to the Beginning — — — —*
Septemus Davis
Chan [chain] *men* *Daniel Boone DS"*
William Brooks
William Hill — Marker

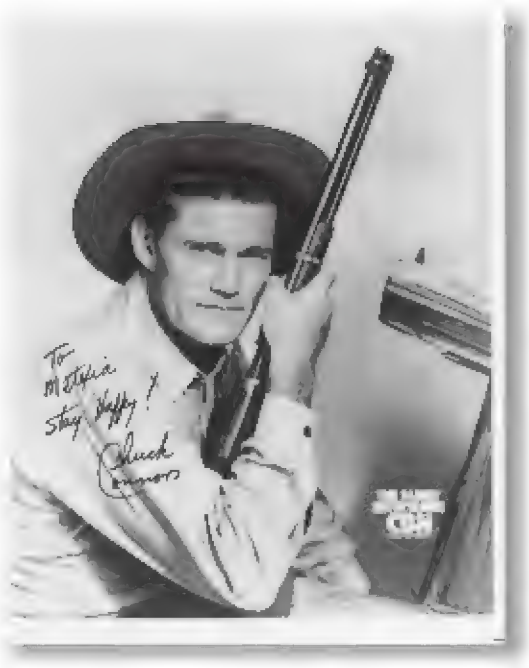
In the upper left, Daniel Boone has drawn a schematic of what he has described in the document. He has drawn a vertical line with the bearings *"N"* [north] and *"S"* [south] and a one inch square with each corner labeled *"A", "B", "C"* and *"D"*. Inside the square he has written *"area 1000 acres —"*, and above the drawing Boone has written *"ploted by a Scale of 400 pos to the Inch"*. Boone has also drawn tiny vertical lines at the lower left border indicating sixteenths of an inch.
From "Historical Sketches of Owsley County" by Fred W. Gabbard & Betty Bowman Gabbard, as published in the *Booneville Sentinel,* 1965-1974: "Some of the early surveys were the following: In 1783 Richard Moore, 2,000 acres on South Fork; John Abner 1,000 acres on Kentucky River. In 1784 JNO BAILEY, 3,000 acres on Sturgeon; JOSEPH BOONE, 1,000 ACRES ON STURGEON; Daniel Boone, 100 acres on South Fork; Samuel Overton 10,000 acres on South Fork; Richard Nall, 3,000 acres on South Fork; Carnegg and Paul, 300,306 acres on the Three Forks; John Carman, 300,306 acres at Three Forks; Benj. Wynkoop, 50,000 acres at Sexton's Creek…"
Joseph Boone (1768-1847) may have accompanied his father, Edward "Ned" Boone, and Uncle Daniel to Kentucky during the migration of 1779. After his father's murder in 1780 (killed by Indians while hunting with his brother), Daniel Boone and other family members helped care for the widowed Martha Bryan Boone and her children. In the mid-1780s, Joseph Boone and his brother George worked on their Uncle Daniel's survey crew: Joseph as a Chain-hauler and George as a Marker.

A highly desirable and rare document, all executed in the hand of the legendary frontiersman. In fine condition. (#26055) **$25,000**



15. CAPRA, FRANK. 1897-1991. Sicilian-born American film director. **Photograph Signed,** approx. 8 in. x 10 in., a pensive black & white head & shoulders profile portrait of the legendary film director in his elder years. Inscribed in ink on the image, *"To Donna Jeanne Frank Capra"*. In fine condition. (#26103) **$295**

16. CHANEY, LON Sr. 1883-1930. American silent film actor. **Rare Photograph Signed**, approx. 8 in. x 10 in., a black & white head & shoulders portrait of Chaney wearing a pin-striped suit, bow tie and bowler hat as "Chuck Collins" the gangster leader in M-G-M's *The Big City.* Inscribed in black ink on the image, *"To Martha from Macon Always a friend Sincerely Lon Chaney"*. In good condition, exhibiting pin holes at the corners with a diagonal crease at the lower right and small horizontal tear on the left margin. Nice bold inscription and signature. (#26129) **$3,950**



18. CONNORS, CHUCK. 1921-1992. American actor and athlete. **Photograph Signed in Character as "The Rifleman"**, approx. 8 in. x 10 in., a black & white publicity image (promoting the show on CBN Cable Network) of Connors as "Lucas McCain" grasping his specially modified Winchester rifle (able to fire a round every 3/10s of a second). Inscribed in black ink on the image, "To Metexia stay happy! Chuck Connors". In fine condition. (#) **$250**

William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody responds to a query of how he earned his famous nickname

17. CODY, WILLIAM F. ("BUFFALO BILL"). Autograph Statement signed, One page, approx. 6 ½ in. x 5 in. The document features neatly-penned questions posed to Cody written on the left-hand side, and Cody has handwritten his responses on the right.

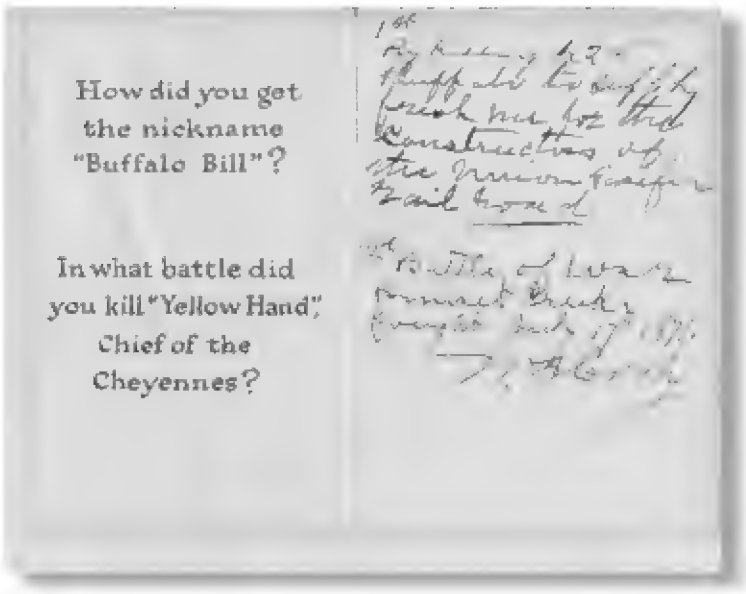
[Question #1:] "How did you get the nickname 'Buffalo Bill'?"

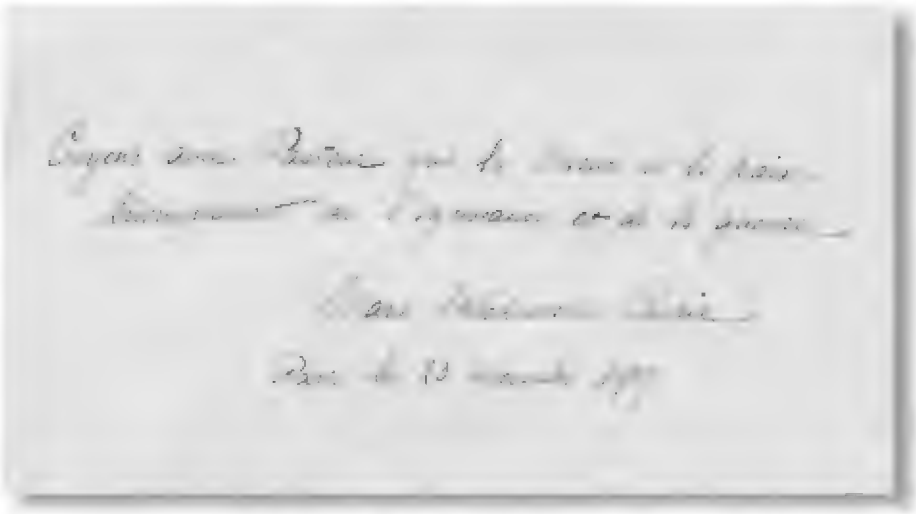
[Cody's response:] *"1st By killing 428*[0] *Buffalo to supply fresh meat for the constructors of the Union Pacific Railroad".*

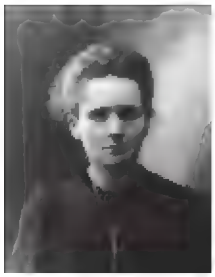
[Question #2:] "In what battle did you kill 'Yellow Hand', Chief of the Cheyennes?"

[Cody's response:] *"Battle of War Bonnet Creek, fought July 17, 1876 W.F. Cody".*

Extraordinary content from the Wild West legend. In fine condition. (#26135) **$9,500**







19. CURIE, MARIE. 1867-1934. Polish-born, French physicist who co-discovered the elements radium and polodium. **Autograph Quotation Signed**, One page, Folio (approx. 11 in. x 16 ¼ in.), on vellum and penned in French, from Paris, dated December 23, 1927.

Curie pens (in full; translated into English):

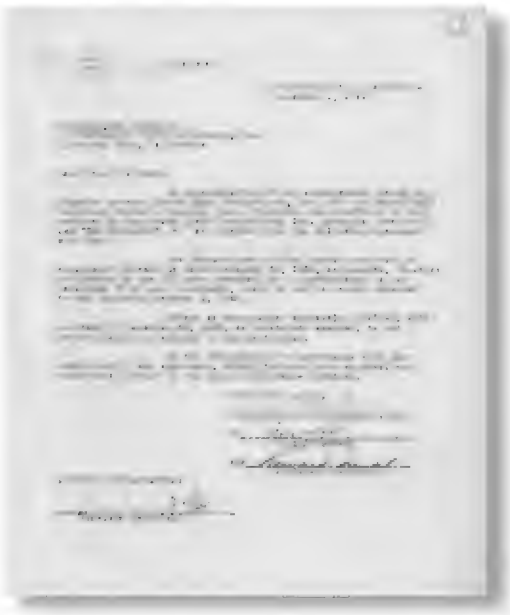
"Let us believe, along with Pasteur, that science and peace will triumph over ignorance and war.

Marie Sklodowska Curie

Paris, December 23 1927"

When World War I broke out, Marie Curie aided the army by equipping ambulances, that she accompanied to the front line, with portable x-ray machines for the Red Cross (then the *Union de Femmes Françaises*) and was made the official head of its Radiological Service. Curie published her wartime notes as *La radiologie et la guerre* in 1920. Here, Curie refers to French chemist, Louis Pasteur (1822-1895), discoverer of the process (named pasteurization in his honor) through which bacteria in liquids are destroyed by heating. Pasteur's statement, "I am utterly convinced that Science and Peace will triumph over Ignorance and War, that nations will eventually unite not to destroy but to edify, and that the future will belong to those who have done the most for the sake of suffering humanity." A beautiful quotation which features Curie's rare full signature. In excellent condition. (#)
$15,000

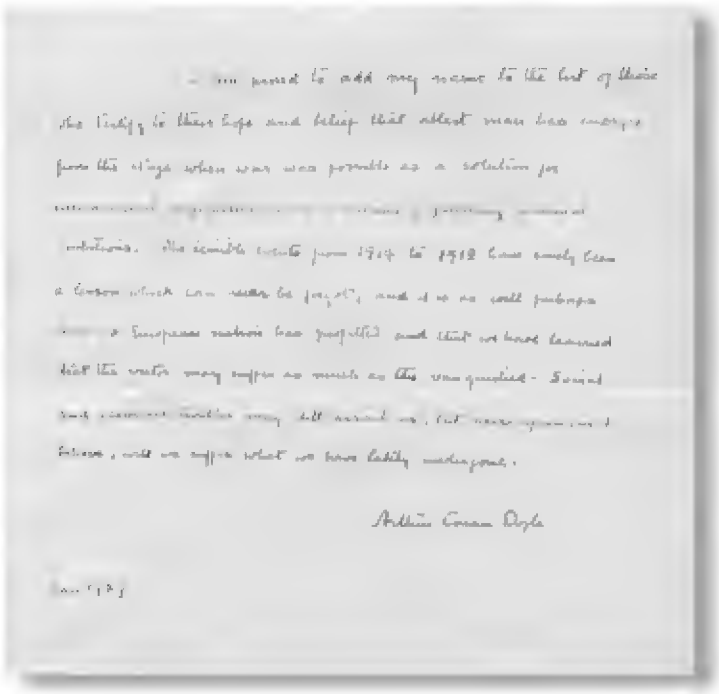
20. DAVIS, MILES. 1926-1991. Legendary American Jazz musician and composer. **Rare Photograph Signed**, approx. 4 1/8 in. x 5 3/4 in., a black & white postcard photograph of the incredibly influential Jazz musician wearing a black outfit and hat while holding his trumpet. Signed in black ink on the image, "Miles Davis". In fine condition. (#26099)
$1,500



21. DIETRICH, MARLENE. 1901-1992. German-American actress and singer. **Legal Contract Signed,** One page, Quarto, Universal City, California, dated December 1, 1941. The document concerns the actress' services for a motion picture entitled *The Spoilers*.
The document reads (in part): "Dear Miss Dietrich: In consideration of the arrangements being consummated between Frank Lloyd Productions, Inc. and the undersigned Universal Pictures Company, Inc., regarding the rendition of your services in the Frank Lloyd Productions, Inc. photoplay now entitled 'The Spoilers', we have entered into the following agreement with you: The present term of that certain contract of employment between us dated December 30, 1939, as amended, (to-wit: the period of one (1) year provided for in subdivision (a) of paragraph 27 of said contract), shall be and is hereby extended to and including October 1, 1942... Approved and Accepted: [signed in ink] *Marlene Dietrich"*
The Spoilers was a western released in 1942, set in Nome, Alaska starring Dietrich as saloon entertainer "Cherry Malotte" and John Wayne as miner "Roy Glennister". Two binder holes at top with staple holes in upper left corner; otherwise, in fine condition. (#) **$395**

22. DIETRICH, MARLENE. 1901-1992. German-American actress and singer. **Vintage Oversize Photograph Signed**, approx. 10 ½ in. x 13 ½ in., a matte-finish, double weight head & shoulders portrait of the legendary performer wearing a period light lace blouse with collar surrounded by silk flowers. Inscribed in fountain pen on the image, *"Dot! Marlene"*. In fine condition. (#22570) **$1,950**

23. DISNEY, WALT. 1901-1966. Legendary American animator, producer and entrepreneur. **Rare Vintage Oversize Photograph Signed**, approx. 10 ¼ in. x 13 ¼ in., a gorgeous light sepia matte finish head & shoulders photograph (by Tom Collins) of the young Disney wearing a shirt and sweater. Inscribed on the image in black fountain pen, *"To Pearl & Collie My Best Wishes Walt."* Oversize signed photographs of Disney from this era are rarely encountered. In fine condition. (#26131) **$9,500**



Following the horrors of World War I, Sherlock Holmes creator Arthur Conan Doyle shares his thoughts on world peace

"...we have learned that the victor may suffer as much as the vanquished."

24. DOYLE, ARTHUR CONAN. 1859-1930. Scottish Physician and noted writer. **Autograph Statement Signed,** One page, Folio (11 ¼ in. x 16 ½ in.), penned in January, 1929.

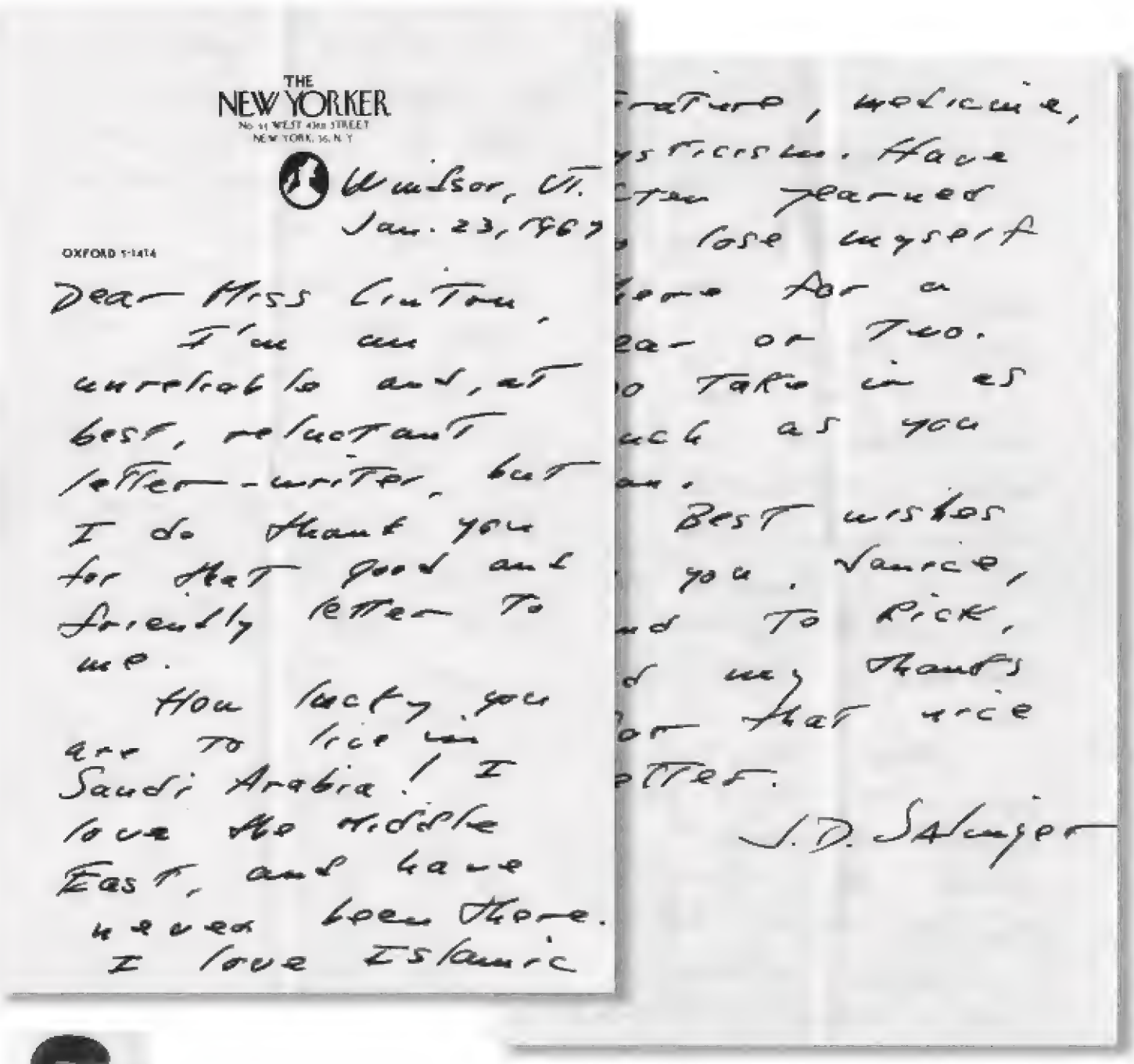
Doyle pens (in full):

"I am proud to add my name to the list of those who testify to their hope and belief that at last man has emerged from the stage when war was possible as a solution for international difficulties or as a means of fulfilling national ambitions. The terrible events from 1914 to 1918 have surely been a lesson which can never be forgot, and it is as well perhaps that no European nation has profited and that we have learned that the victor may suffer as much as the vanquished. Social and economic troubles may still assail us, but never again, as I believe, will we suffer what we have lately undergone.

Arthur Conan Doyle

Jan 1929"

Although trained as a physician, Doyle's fame will always be tied to his greatest creation, Sherlock Holmes. In addition to detective fiction, he wrote on many other subjects. Regrettably, Doyle's somewhat rosy prediction of the future could not have been further from what was about to unfold during World War II. Doyle witnessed the horrors of war first hand during the Boer War when he had volunteered in a medical unit. Following the war, Britain was accused of war crimes and Doyle penned a defense entitled *The War in South Africa: It's Cause and Conduct*. The work largely changed the public's perception of the war's events, an act for which Doyle received a knighthood. Following the devastation of the first WWI, the World League for Peace was formed. Under the leadership of its president, George Dejean, the organization assembled an anthology that included comments written about peace by notable persons from around the world. Between 1925 and 1932, entries were received from royalty, politicians, scientists, writers, artists and musicians. The collaboration led to the 1932 publication in Switzerland of a deluxe, limited edition volume entitled *Pax Mundi: livre d'or de la paix*. In fine condition. (#) **$3,950**


THE
NEW YORKER
No. 25 WEST 43rd STREET
NEW YORK, 36, N. Y.
OXFORD 5-1414

Windsor, Ct.
Jan. 23, 1967

Dear Miss Linton,
I'm an unreliable and, at best, reluctant letter-writer, but I do thank you for that good and friendly letter to me.
How lucky you are to live in Saudi Arabia! I love the Middle East, and have never been there. I love Islamic

...erature, medicine, ...sticism. Have often yearned to lose myself there for a year or two. Do take in as much as you can.
Best wishes to you, Janice, and to Rick, and my thanks for that nice letter.
J. D. Salinger

In a rare candid letter, J. D. Salinger writes of his love of Islamic literature and culture

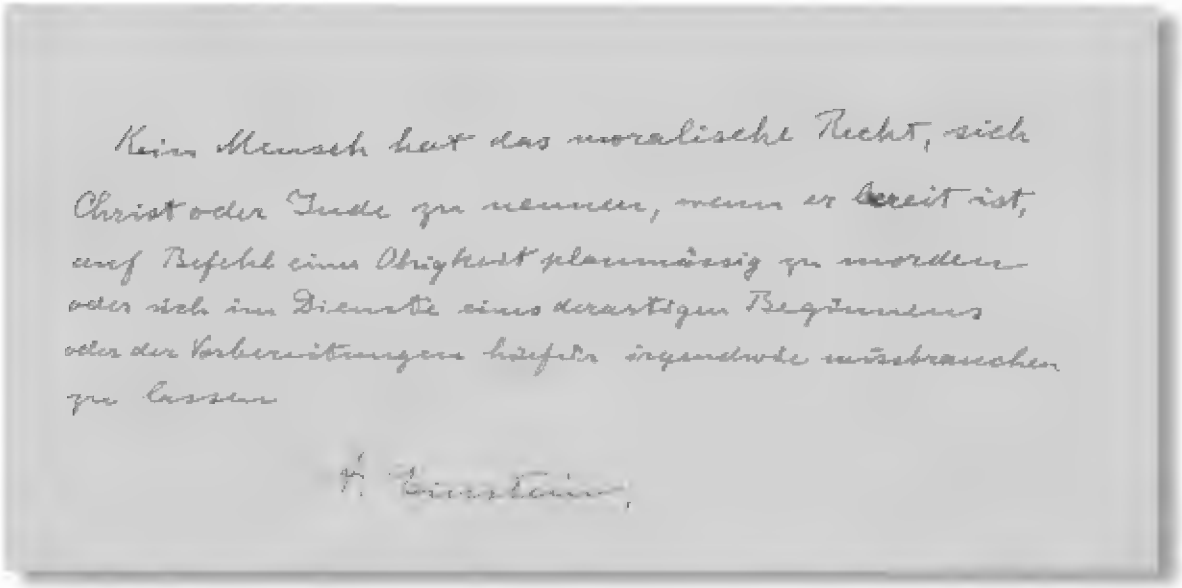
"How lucky you are to live in Saudi Arabia! I love the Middle East, and have never been there. I love Islamic literature, medicine, mysticism. Have often yearned to lose myself there for a year or two."

25. Salinger, J. D. Rare Autograph Letter Signed, One page, Octavo, on "The New Yorker" letterhead, *"Windsor, CT. Jan. 23, 1967."* Salinger pens (in full): *"Dear Miss Linton, I'm an unreliable and, at best, reluctant letter-writer, but I do thank you for that good and friendly letter to me. How lucky you are to live in Saudi Arabia! I love the Middle East, and have never been there. I love Islamic literature, medicine, mysticism. Have often yearned to lose myself there for a year or two. Do take in as much as you can.*

Best wishes to you, Janice, and to Rick, and my thanks for that nice letter.

J. D. Salinger"

A notoriously private man, in the late 1950s Salinger became more reclusive and involved in religious study. After reading *The Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna*, Salinger wrote friends of a momentous change in his life [Ian Hamilton, *In Search of J. D. Salinger*]. Salinger rarely wrote ALSs, and when he did, he typically signed "Jerry," "JS," or "JDS," making this full signature ALS exceptionally scarce. A surprisingly revealing letter regarding his passion for Middle East culture. Accompanied by a color copy of the original envelope of transmittal. Fine. (#) **$15,000**


Kein Mensch hat das moralische Recht, sich
Christ oder Jude zu nennen, wenn er bereit ist,
auf Befehl einer Obrigkeit planmässig zu morden
oder sich im Dienste eines derartigen Beginnens
oder der Vorbereitungen hierfür irgendwie missbrauchen
zu lassen
A. Einstein

Albert Einstein foreshadows the Holocaust years in advance

"No person has the moral right to call himself a Christian or Jew when he is willing to murder systematically at the order of authority…"

26. EINSTEIN, ALBERT. Historic Autograph Statement Signed, One page, Folio (approx. 11 ½ in. x 16 ¼ in.), penned in German, no place or date (ca. 1925-32).

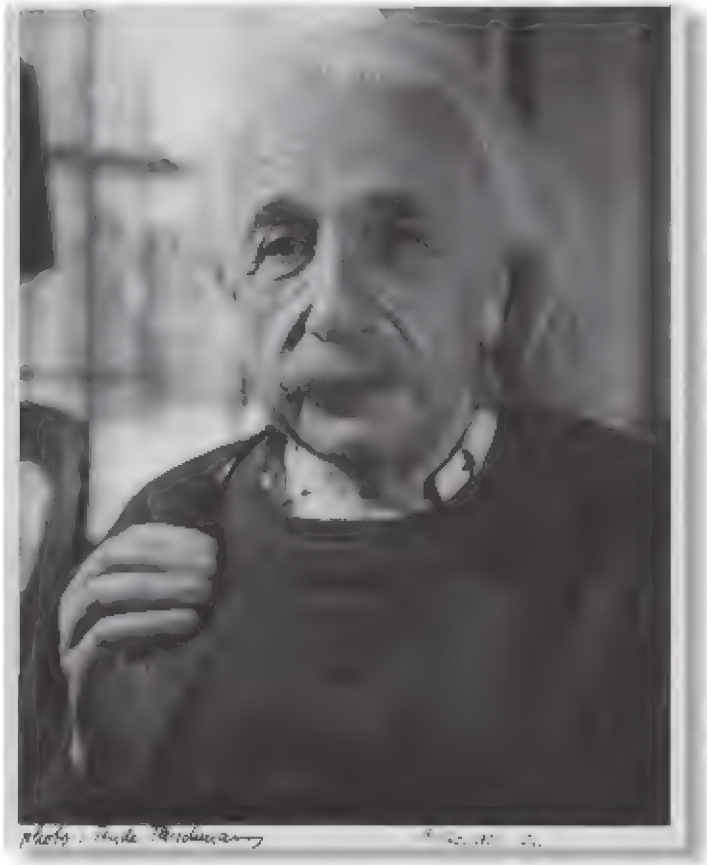
Einstein pens (in full; translated into English):

"No person has the moral right to call himself a Christian or Jew when he is willing to murder systematically at the order of authority or to permit himself to be misused in any way in the service of such a beginning or preparations therefore.

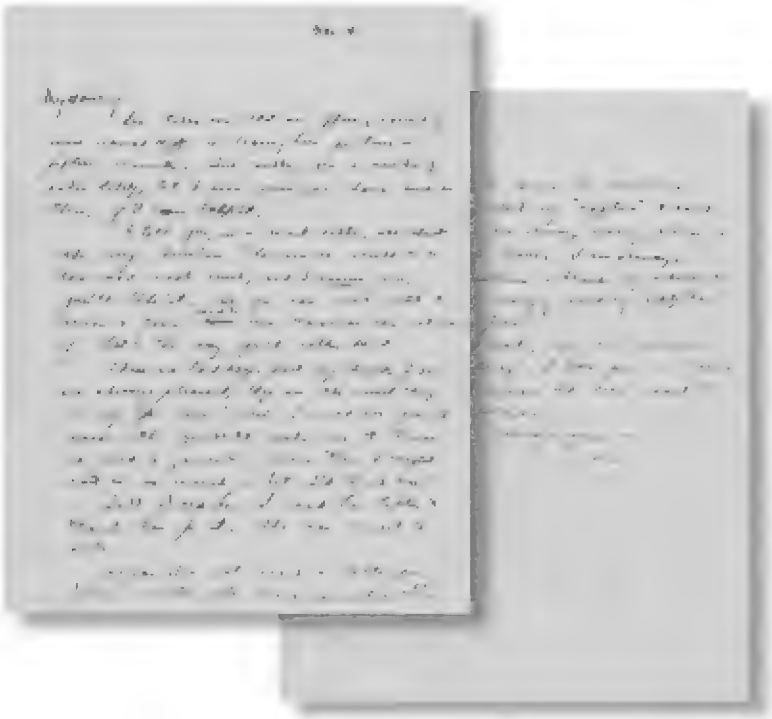
A. Einstein"

Famous for his theory of relativity, for which he was awarded the 1921 Nobel Prize in physics, Einstein was also one of the leading humanists of his time. After Nazi persecution forced him to leave Germany for America in 1933, he became deeply involved in assisting Jews who sought to escape from Europe. Einstein's remark about people's preparedness *"to murder systematically at the order of authority"* is chillingly prescient considering this was written years before the genocide perpetrated by the Nazi regime. World War II ended with the use of atomic bombs, the development of which was famously hastened by Einstein's warning to President Roosevelt about Germany's possible development of an atomic weapon. Following their use, however, Einstein became one of the world's most outspoken pacifists.

Following the devastation of the first WWI, the World League for Peace was formed. Under the leadership of its president, George Dejean, the organization assembled an anthology that included comments written about peace by notable persons from around the world. Between 1925 and 1932, entries were received from royalty, politicians, scientists, writers, artists and musicians. The collaboration led to the 1932 publication in Switzerland of a deluxe, limited edition volume entitled *Pax Mundi: livre d'or de la paix*. A fantastic statement from one of the most influential and greatest minds of the 20th century. In fine condition. (#) **$29,500**



27. EINSTEIN, ALBERT. Photograph Signed, approx. 7 7/8 in. x 9 7/8 in., a black & white head & shoulders image depicting the physicist gazing into the camera while wearing a dark sweat shirt and holding a smoking pipe. Einstein has signed in ink on the white margin beneath the image, *"A. Einstein. 52."* On the white margin to the left an unidentified hand has written: *"photo:Trude Fleischmann"*. On the verso are photographer's stamps bearing Fleischmann's name and address. Einstein's signature exhibits some ink-skipping on the glossy surface; otherwise, in fine condition. (#26132) **$6,500**



General Dwight D. Eisenhower writes a love letter to wife Mamie from the African front

"These are hard days. But my thoughts of you are always pleasant; they are the nicest thing in my life. How I wish I could see you."

"Don't worry about my 'capture' & such like. Newsmen are always making stories—that's part of their trade."

28. EISENHOWER, DWIGHT D. Wonderful World War II-date Autograph Letter Signed to Wife Mamie, One and one-half pages, Quarto, [Algiers], dated March 4, [1943]. Written, in ink, on blue-lined stationery to Mamie D. Eisenhower. Eisenhower pens (in full): *"My darling: Lee tells me that an officer (a friend of mine named Raff) is leaving here for home in fifteen minutes. I've written you a number of notes lately, but I never pass up a chance such as this, if I can help it. I told you , in a recent letter, all about the rug business. The new one should be on the road next week, and I assure you, you'll like it, So you can wait until it arrives & then send to Mrs.* [George C.] *Marshall the 1st one—if that's the way you'd rather do it. These are hard days. But my thoughts of you are always pleasant; they are the nicest thing in my life. How I wish I could see you. A week with you would make me 4 times as good a general. Even then I might not be so much—but I'd think so! Tell Dora Lou I read her letter & thank her for it. She was sweet to write. So far I've not rec'd a letter from John written after I was promoted. I'm rather curious to know his reaction. Don't worry about my 'capture' & such like. Newsmen are always making stories—that's part of their trade. I am always careful—sometimes I think my subordinates spend more time worrying about my safety than they do their own jobs. Well, sweet heart, my real message is the same as always—I love you—there's no one else with whom I'd even want to be in love—ever. Always yours –Ike"*

Eisenhower's reference to rugs dates back to his attendance at the Casablanca Conference, two months prior to this letter (January, 1943), where he was reunited with his old friend and mentor, **George C. Marshall**. Marshall returned to Algiers with Eisenhower and, during the visit, expressed admiration for a run that Ike had sent to his wife for her suite at the Wardman Hotel. Eisenhower immediately set out to find a similar carpet as a gift for Mrs. Marshall. However, the second rug he found he preferred to the first, so he tells Mamie to keep it and send Mrs. Marshall the first one.

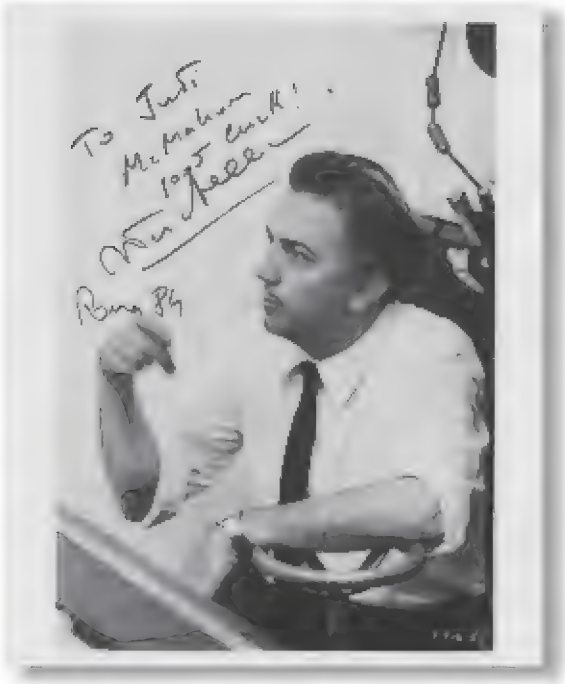
A wonderful and touching letter penned from Ike to Mamie in the middle of World War II. In fine condition. (#26086) **$9,500**

29. EISENSTEIN, SERGEI. 1898-1948. Pioneering Soviet Russian film director. **Rare Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, approx. 5 5/8 in. x 7 7/8 in., on "Central United Film Studio for the Film Production 'Ivan the Terrible' letterhead stationery, in Cyrillic, from Alta Ata, dated May 6, 1943. Written, in red pencil, to Alexander Mihailovich.

Eisenstein pens (in full; translated from Russian):

"Dear Alexander Mihailovich: I am asking you very much to help comrade Naumova (costume designer for the film) who is working as costume designer on my film for her short stay in Moscow.
On food and living.
Grateful in advance.
With comrade greetings, S. Eisenstein"

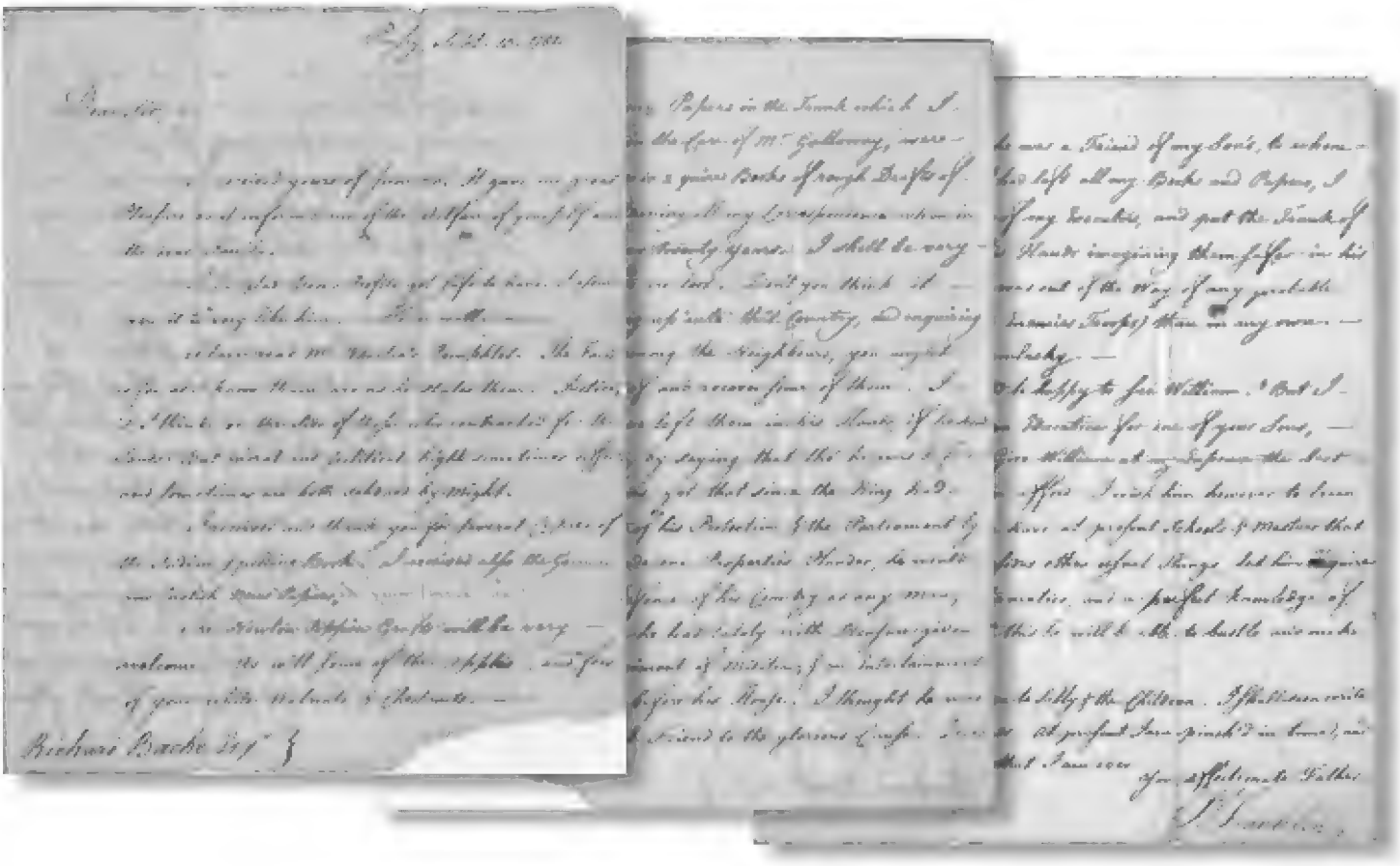
A nice letter penned during the filming of Part 1 of Eisenstein's *Ivan the Terrible*—a two-part historical epic about Ivan IV of Russia, written and directed by Eisenstein. Part 1 was released in 1944 but Part 2 was not released until 1958 due to political censorship. Originally planned as a trilogy, Eisenstein died before filming the third installment could be finished. The innovative director, considered to be the "Father of the Montage," profoundly influenced early filmmakers. Minor separations at the folds; otherwise, in fine condition. (#26116) **$7,500**



30. FELLINI, FEDERICO. 1920-1993. Influential and widely revered Italian film director. **Excellent Photograph Signed**, approx. 8 in. x 10 in., a black & white image of the director on the set wearing a white shirt and dark tie with his left hand on the wheel of a camera dolly. Inscribed in bold ink (on the image), *"To Judi McMahon good luck! Federico Fellini. Roma 1985"*. In fine condition. (#26118) **$295**

31. FORD, JOHN. 1894-1973. American film director of Irish heritage. **Wonderful Vintage Photograph Signed by the Cast of *Four Sons*** (Fox, 1928), Gelatin silver matte double-weight 11 in. x 12 ½ in. print of the principal cast members of *Four Sons* (by photographer Max Munn Autrey) inscribed *"To J. H. Huber. With best wishes from Grandman Berule and family in 'Four Sons'"* and signed by Earle Foxe, June Collyer, James Hall, Charles Morton, John Ford, Margaret Mann, George Meeker and Francis X. Bushman, Jr. In fine condition. (#26134) **$695**

32. FILLMORE, MILLARD. 1800-1874. 13th U.S. President of the U.S. **Rare Carte de Visite Signed,** approx. 2 3/8 in. x 4 in., a full-length image (by "Levitsky, 22, Rue de Choiseul") of the President standing wearing a dark long coat while holding a top hat in his left hand. Boldly signed and dated beneath the image, *"Millard Fillmore Nov. 23d 1866"*. Exhibits minor soiling; otherwise, in fine condition. (#26017) **$9,500**



Benjamin Franklin writes to his son-in-law about Justice and offers advice on his grandson's education

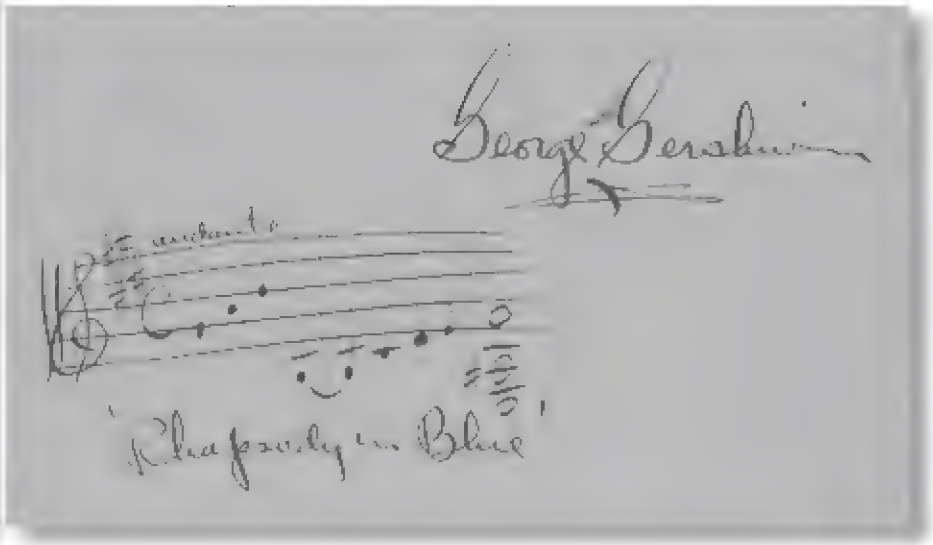
"...moral and political Right sometimes differ; and sometimes are both subdued by might."

"But I think a foreign Education for one of your Sons, sufficient. Give William at my expence the best our Country can afford... Besides the usual things, let him acquire a little mathematics, and a perfect knowledge of Accounts. With this he will be able to bustle and make his way."

33. FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN. 1706-1790. One of the Founding Fathers of the U.S. **Wonderful Letter Signed as Ambassador to France**, Three pages, Quarto, from Passy [France], dated September 13, 1781. Written to his son-in-law, *"Richard Bache, Esqr."* Franklin writes (in full): *"Passy, Sept. 13. 1781. Dear Sir, I received yours of June 20. It gave me great Pleasure, as it inform'd me of the Welfare of yourself and the dear Family. I am glad Ben's Profile got safe to hand. I assure you it is very like him. He is well. I have read Mr. Wharton's Pamphlet. The Facts, as far as I know them, are as he states them. Justice, is, I think, on the Side of those who contracted for the Lands; But moral and political Right sometimes differ; and sometimes are both subdued by might. I received and thank you for several copies of the Indian Spelling Book. I received also the German and English news papers. The Newton Pippin Grafts will be very welcome. As will some of the apples, and a few of your white walnuts & chestnuts. Among my Papers in the Trunk which I unhappily left in the care of Mr. Galloway, were eight or ten quire or 2 quire Books of rough Drafts of my Letters, containing all my Correspondence when in England, for near twenty years. I shall be very sorry if they too are lost. Don't you think it possible, by going up into that country and enquiring ~~among~~ a little among the Neighbors, you might possibly hear of and recover some of them. I should not have left them in his Hands, if he had not deceived me, by saying, 'that tho' he was before otherwise inclined, yet that since the King had declared us out of his Protection, & the Parliament by an Act, had made our Properties Plunder, he would go as far in Defence of his Country as any Man; and accordingly he had lately with pleasure given Colours to a Regiment of militia & an Entertainment to 400 of them before his House.' I thought he was become a staunch Friend to the glorious cause. I was mistaken. As he was a Friend of my Son's, to whom in my Will I had left all my Books and Papers, I made him one of my Executors, and put the Trunk of Papers into his Hands imagining them safer in his House (which was out of the way of any probable march of the Enemies Troops) than in my own. It was very unlucky. I should be happy to see William. But I think a foreign Education for one of your Sons, sufficient. Give William at my expence the best our Country can afford. I wish him however to learn French. You have at present Schools & Masters that teach it. Besides the usual things, let him acquire a little mathematics, and a perfect knowledge of Accounts. With this he will be able to bustle and make his way. My Love to Sally & the Children. I shall soon write to all my Friends. At present I am pinch'd in time, and can only add that I am ever Your affectionate Father, B. Franklin"*

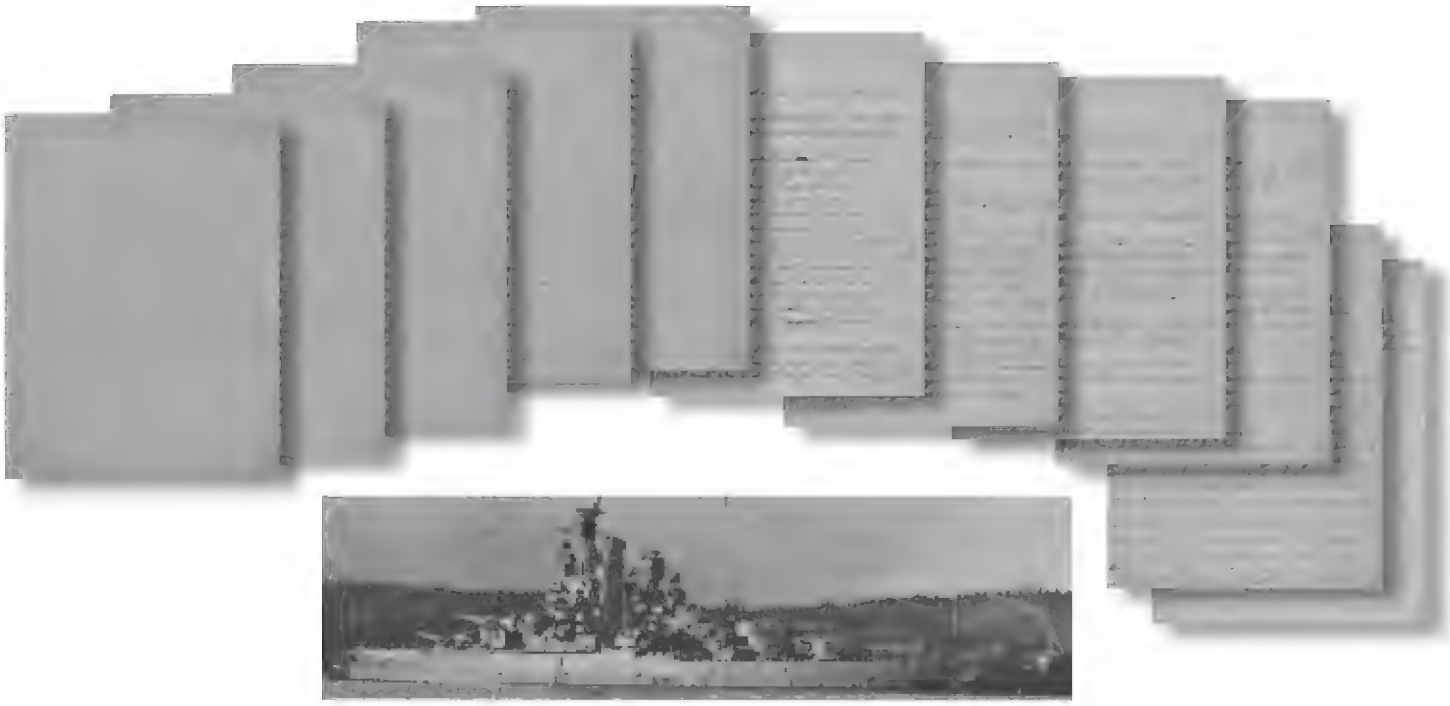
"Mr. Wharton's pamphlet" referred to by Franklin was on the Ohio Company of Virginia, a land speculation company organized for the settlement of Virginians of the Ohio Country and trade with the Indians there. The company ultimately merged into the Grand Ohio Company (a.k.a. the Walpole Company), an organization in which Benjamin Franklin was interested. In 1772, the Grand Ohio Company received from the British government a grant of a large tract lying along the southern bank of the Ohio as far west as the mouth of the Scioto River. A colony to be called "Vandalia" was planned. However, the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War interrupted colonization and nothing was accomplished; the company ceased operations in 1776. Franklin regrets entrusting some 20 years' worth of his papers to Joseph Galloway, and worries they might be lost or destroyed. Galloway had served in the first Continental Congress during which he had proposed a joint American and British legislature, equal in power and loyal to the King. When rejected, he declined election to the Second Continental Congress and, in 1776, joined General Howe and accompanied him for the capture of Philadelphia. In 1778 he fled to England and became a spokesman for American Loyalists. A wonderful letter where Franklin exhibits sage commentary on justice and expresses his regret for having mistakenly placed his trust in a man who betrayed the American cause. Excellent advice on his grandson William's education. In fine condition. (#) **$39,500**

34. GERSHWIN, GEORGE. 1898-1937. American composer and pianist. **Excellent Photograph Signed,** approx. 8 in. x 10 in., oblong, a light sepia image of the legendary composer wearing a suit while seated at his piano with his hands on the keys. Beneath the image on the wide white margin, Gershwin has penned in bold fountain pen, *"For William Vanden Burg -- Sincere good wishes. George Gershwin April 1929."* In fine condition. (#26119) **$7,500**



35. GERSHWIN, GEORGE. Typed Letter Signed with Autograph Musical Quotation, One page, Quarto, no place, dated August 22, 1926, on light blue personal "George Gershwin" letterhead stationery. Written to "Dear Mr. Sutphin". Below his ink signature, Gershwin has penned a musical quotation from his iconic "Rhapsody in blue". Gershwin pens (in full): *"Dear Mr. Sutphin:---- I hope you will excuse this rather belated reply, but I have spent the last few months abroad. Of course I will gladly give you my autograph, and I feel honored to be placed among your collection. Most sincerely, George Gershwin"* [musical quotation of "Rhapsody in Blue" penned here]

Gershwin composed *Rhapsody in Blue* in 1924 for solo piano which combines classical music with jazz-influenced effects. The composition established Gershwin's reputation as a serious composer and has since become one of the most popular of all American concert works. A wonderful piece embodying the essence of George Gershwin. Very slight toning along the right margin; otherwise, in fine condition. Perfect for display. (#26028) **$15,000**



A riveting handwritten account of the D-Day Invasion of Normandy by Frederick W. Habel, crew member of the USS *Nevada*,

"The English Channel in which we have to pass through is the largest mine field in the world…while at anchor we could see bombs exploding on the beach. There was also a very heavy…fire from the enemy. We seen 10 of our planes shot down…One of our targets was a troop of Germans on a road coming towards the beach with equipment. We put a 14" [gun] *into them & blew them to hell."*

36. Historic Handwritten Battle Diary and Original WWII Ephemera of Frederick W. Habel, Crewmember of the USS *Nevada*. Battle diary is ten pages, lined Octavo sheets, handwritten in pencil and black ink. This riveting and highly detailed account of the invasion contains an account of USS *Nevada*'s bombardment of the Normandy coast and inland targets during the invasion, with details of gliders, fighter planes, wounded coming aboard, bombings, Nevada's detailed targets, LST's and ships blown up, sinking ships and crashed airplanes. It reads [in part]:

[page] *"(1)*

Invasion of France

The invasion of France was planed [sp] for June 5 – 44 on account of weather it was delayed until June 6. H hour to be at 0630. This landing began on the coast near Cherboug [sp] France June 5. The ships in Belfast Section with Rear Admiral M.L. Dego. U.S.N on USS Tuscaloosa. Nevada, Quincy Shubrich 639 Butler 636 Herndon 638 Scherandi 637 Jeffers 621 Slennan 620 English ships are Black Prince Enterprise, Hawkins and Erebs. All crusers [sp] and a big merchant Fleet. During D day there will be 5 squadron of fighter planes over the assalt area. During the night of June 5 a large number of Bombers bombed the coast of France to soften them up for the invasion. Also many other places in France & Germany. The English channel in which we have to pass through is the largest mine field in the world. The British mine sweepers are assigned to this job of sweeping the English Channel so the Warships, Transports, Cargo ships & LSTs can pass through.

the beach and ran aground & started rapid fire with 5" shells on shore battery. At 1910 crew abandon ship. Don't know how many were saved. Enemy sprayed ship with poshate [sp] & ceased burning. At 2000 the Nevada was called on by Army to back off enemy counter attacks, as enemy tanks & mobilized units were forming. After completing this mission the Nevada ceased firing for the day except in case of emergency. At 2200 standby to repluse [sp] E boat attack, but as yet we haven't encounter them. 2330 underway going out a ways from coast for night. 2350 anchored for night. At 2400 everything was quite [sp] and still at anchor. We had a good day & lots of fireworks. No damage to us. June 7 at 0001 to 0500 everything quite [sp] still at anchor. Standby at 0600 Army has pushed in ten miles and going pretty tough. At 0630 The Army Air Corp [sp] is bombing and ack ack fire is heavy. 0800 main battery started to fire on targets as directed by Army. 0900 1 more LST hit mine & was sunk. 1015 1 English mine sweeper hit mine & was sunk.

(3)

at 0630 the army landed troops & tanks & ect. [sp] at 0640 (1) LST was blown up by enemy shell. It was blown about 50 ft in the air and upside down & a total loss. at 0400 the U.S.S. Covrea [?] D.E. got hit by enemy shell fire, which caused a fire. After a short time she went down at 0730. the Belfast section started to bombard as directed by Army. The Nevada's main object is a sea wall 12 feet high & 8 feet thick. The Nevada made 3 holes in sea wall big enough for the Army troops & equipment to pass through at 0900 The Army engineers are starting to build a bridge for the Army to cross the marshes. While the Army is building the bridges, the Belfast section is giving the enemy hell. At 0930 1 spoting [sp] plane was shot down as it was returning to its base. The pilot bailed out & was picked up by a ean [?]. At 1000 shore battery fired on us but didn't have our range, and was shooting over our forces [?] & smoke watch and coming close but no hits. They were also firing on the Quincy, but no hits. We changed our targets to the shore batterys

(10)

Things of Interest.

We had K rations to eat & also candy that we had stocked up. Also food & can goods that we had stolen from chief's quarters.

One of our targets was a troop of Germans on a road coming towards the beach with equipment. We put a 14" into them & blew them to hell. We also knock out a German troop train & concentrations of tanks used for counterattacks . We got some shrapneal [sp] on deck but had to turn it in for examination. The evening for the first day June 6 about 1900 heavy bombers came over pulling lardge [sp] gliders with Paratroopers. Many Paratroopers lost there lives. Men dieing all this time and getting wounded. Your paper salvage made up our K rations and other packing cases. As the ships went down there was cases of food floating in the water. At one time a belly tank from a spitfire was floating towards us that we thought to be a torpedoo or rocket bomb. A US mine sweeper shot at it and then recovered it. They came alongside & we gave them food & cigarettes and bait. They had a dog on board. The Germans that were captured had quarts of wine & stinked like goats. After being captured they were loaded in the empty LSTs and taken to plymouth. I had liberty in Plymouth and seen all houses bomeb [sp]. They had a very nice port there. These silver ballons were also tied up here to entangle aircraft."

A remarkable and revealing first-hand account of the battle action the crew of the *Nevada* experienced as well as the ground and naval forces. Includes several 1944 newspapers, an ALS to Habel from another serviceman, various shipboard documents and other ephemera. Some toning and faint creasing at margins; otherwise excellent condition. (#26092) **$4,950**

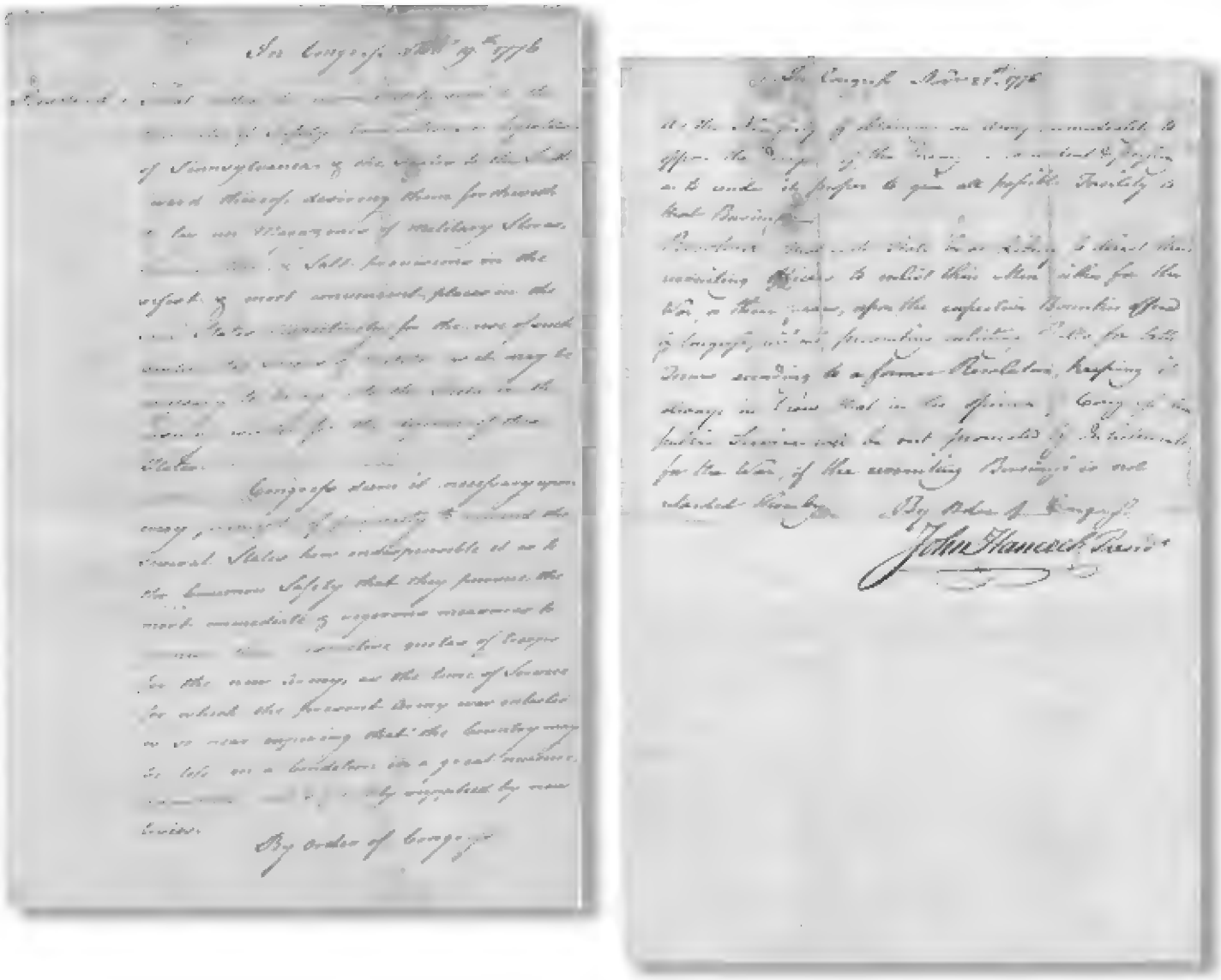
37. HALEY, JACK. 1898-1979. American stage, radio and film actor. **Photograph Signed in Character as "the Tin Man"**, approx. 8 in. x 10 in., an oblong black & white publicity still from *The Wizard of Oz* depicting Haley as "the Tin Man" flanked by Bert Lahr (the "Cowardly Lion), Judy Garland (as "Dorothy") and Ray Bolger (the "Scarecrow). Haley had inscribed in ink, on the image, *"To Jan & Hal from the 'Tin Man' Jack Haley"*. In fine condition. (#26062) **$495**

38. HAMILTON, MARGARET. 1902-1985. American film actress. **Photograph Signed *"WWW"* in Character as "the Wicked Witch of the West"**, approx. 8 in. x 10 in., an oblong black & white publicity still from *The Wizard of Oz* depicting Hamilton as "the Wicked Witch of the West" melting before Bert Lahr (the "Cowardly Lion), Jack Haley (the "Tin Man") and Ray Bolger (the "Scarecrow) after having water thrown on her. Inscribed in ink on the image, *"Oh, ho – J. Alvin – Mr. Flatterer! Nice tho'—just as I'm leaving! And I would have liked a decent visit! Best things are moving fast – particularly WWW – with warmest wishes – slightly damp!"* In fine condition. (#26064) **$495**

39-year old Warren G. Harding writes on Christmas Day to the father of his future White House Secretary

"Things are not half bad. You might be dead, or worse, in politics...I tackled Santa Claus for a new set of nerves but he turned me down. He declared that if people could buy nerves to order, I'd be getting a new set myself...with the very best wishes a man can write on this great, glad holiday, and the Duchess joins in heartily. She's a regular female Santa Claus and is glad of it."

39. HARDING, WARREN G. 1865-1923. 29th President of the U.S. **Autograph Letter Signed**, Four pages, Octavo, 4 3/4 in. x 6 1/2 in., [Marion, Ohio], dated *"Christmas, 1904"*, on Mrs. Harding's gilt-embossed "FKH" monogrammed stationery. Written to *"Colonel* [George B. Christian] and *Cooney"*. Harding pens (in full): *"Christmas, 1904*
Dear Colonel and Cooney: Here's wishing you a Merry Christmas! Just as like as not you will think the circumstances not very suggestive of merriment, but bless you! Things are not half bad. You might be dead, or worse, in politics. Besides, it is not without compensation to be housed with pretty nurses and comfortable surroundings, and let the world wag a little without sweating about it. The labels will indicate the bon bon dish is a little remembrance for Coonie. She might also have gotten a blooming plant to add color to her loafing quarters. The book and booze are for the Colonel. I wonder which he will like best. The Duchess says the book will last the longer. Great head, hasn't she? I fancy he will enjoy both. I tackled Santa Claus for a new set of nerves but he turned me down. He declared that if people could buy nerves to order, I'd be getting a new set myself. Also said that nerves were poor stock to handle, that most people had too much nerve already. I guess he didn't quite understand. Anyhow, you are both climbing up-grade, your doctor says it, your friends observe it, and you will soon feel it, and we all rejoice. It is custom at this point to introduce T. and J. and our old friend Punch on Christmas. It won't seem quite right if the Senior Christians are not here. Wish you could join us in making merry. No body's else's presence is so valued. Anyhow, cheer up, Colonel. Your old friend and ally, named Gyp, is lots worse off than you. Gyp has had his day but you and Cooney still belong to the young crowd and we can all be happy yet, you bet. Here's to you, any way, with the very best wishes a man can write in this great, glad, holiday, and the Duchess joins in heartily. She's a regular female Santa Claus and is glad of it. Yours, Harding Rooting and grunting and glad."
Colonel George B. Christian (1847-1930) was the father of George B. Christian, Jr., who was then 31 years old, at the time of this letter (Harding was 39). The Christian family lived next door to the Harding's in Marion, Ohio. In 1915, newly elected U.S. Senator, Warren G. Harding, asked his boyhood friend to come with him to Washington as his personal secretary, and George B. Christian, Jr. became his White House secretary in 1921. "Duchess" was Harding's nickname for his wife Florence.
In fine condition. (#26024) **$2,950**



Following Washington's costly defeat at the Battle of Long Island in August of 1776 and just four months after signing the Declaration of Independence, John Hancock urgently calls for military ordnance and troops to combat the enemy

"As the Necessity of obtaining an Army immediately to oppose
the Designs of the Enemy is so evident & pressing as to render it proper to give all possible Facility to that Business..."

40. HANCOCK, JOHN. 1737-1793. Merchant, statesman and prominent patriot of the American Revolution. **Historic Manuscript Signed as President of the Continental Congress**, Two pages, Legal folio, "In Congress" [Philadelphia], November 19-21, 1776.

The document reads (in full): *"In Congress Nov. 19, 1776 Resolved, That Letters be immediately sent to the Councils of Safety, Conventions or Legislatures of Pennsylvania, & the States to the Southward thereof, desiring them forthwith to lay up Magazines of military Stores, ammunition & Salt provisions in the safest & most convenient places in the said States respectively, for the use of such Continental Troops & Militia as it may be necessary to bring into the Field in the ensuing winter for the defence of these States. Congress deem it necessary upon every principle of propriety to remind the several States how indispensible it is to the Common Safety that they pursue the most immediate & vigorous measures to furnish their respective quotas of troops for the new Army, as the time of Service for which the present Army was enlisted is so near expiring that the Country may be left in a Condition in a great measure defenceless, unless quickly supplied by new levies. By order of Congress ---- In Congress Nov. 21, 1776 As the Necessity of obtaining an Army immediately to oppose the Designs of the Enemy is so evident & pressing as to render it proper to give all possible Facility to that Business— Resolved, that each State be at Liberty to direct the recruiting Officers to enlist their Men either for the War, or three years, upon the respective Bounties offered by Congress, without presenting enlisting Rolls for both Terms according to a former Resolution, keeping it always in View that in the opinion of Congress, the public Service will be best promoted by Inlistments for the War, if the recruiting Business is not retarded thereby. By Order of Congress John Hancock Presd[t]"*

One year into the Revolutionary War, recruiting officers found men becoming reluctant to commit themselves to the regular army and leave their farms and businesses for the uncertain duration of the war. State militias were somewhat more attractive because they set their own enlistment periods and also partly because Congress had ordered them to meet quotas and competed with each other and the Continental Army by raising their bounties well over the authorized amount. General Washington was one of the few in Congress who approved higher bounties for recruits, though not the habit of some new soldiers who skipped their regiments when they heard of another which paid better.

An excellent Hancock directive, penned as President of the Continental Congress, documenting one of the crucial efforts of the Revolution. Minor stains and silked on the recto bearing the November 19th resolution; otherwise, in fine condition with exceptional Hancock signature. (#) **$39,500**

41. HAYWORTH, RITA. 1918-1987. American film actress and dancer. **Gorgeous Photograph Signed in Character as "Gilda"**, approx. 8 in. x 10 in., a black & white publicity photograph of the Hayworth wearing her iconic black satin dress from her signature role as "Gilda Mundson Farrell" from *Gilda* (1946). It was in this dress that Hayworth performed provocative one-glove striptease that made her into a cultural icon as the ultimate *femme fatale*. Inscribed in ink on the image, *"To Milton T. Moore, Jr. Best Wishes Rita Hayworth"*. In fine condition. (#26104) **$2,500**

42. HEPBURN, AUDREY. 1929-1993. British actress and humanitarian. **Legal Contract Signed,** One page, Quarto, Universal City, California, dated December 13, 1962. The document concerns the modification of a previous agreement rendering Hepburn's services in the motion picture entitled "Charade" between Hepburn and Stanley Donen Films, Inc., 270 North Canon Drive, Beverly Hills, California.

The document states (in part):
"Gentlemen:

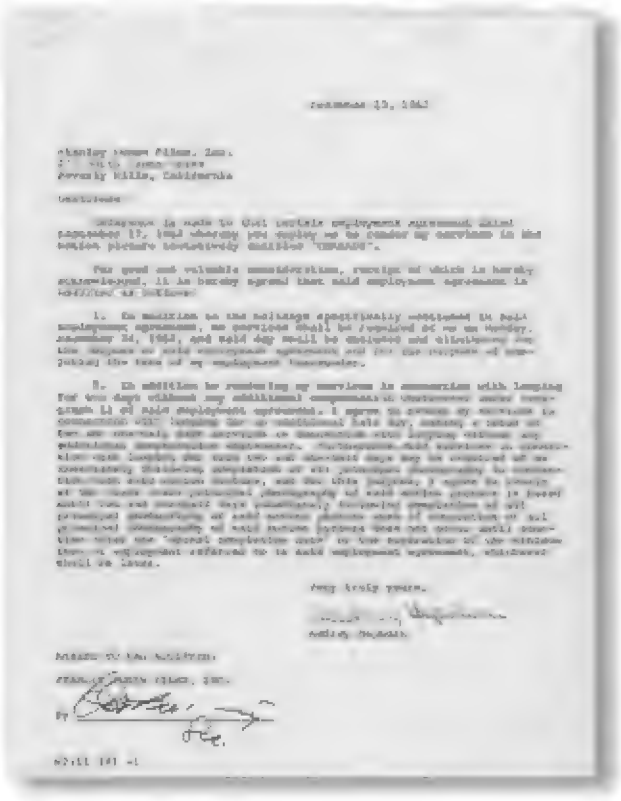
Reference is made to that certain employment agreement dated September 17, 1962 whereby you employ me to render my services in the motion picture tentatively entitled 'Charade'.

...services in connection with with looping for said two and one-half days may be required of me immediately following completion of all principal photography in connection with said motion picture, and for this purpose, I agree to remain at the place where principal photography of said motion picture is based until two and one-half days immediately following completion of all principal photography of said motion picture even if completion of all principal photography of said motion picture does not occur until sometime after the 'normal completion date' or the expiration of the minimum term of employment referred to in said employment agreement, whichever shall be later.

Very truly yours,
[signed in blue ink] *Audrey Hepburn"*

Charade is set in Paris where Audrey Hepburn plays a woman pursued by several men who want the fortune stolen by her murdered husband. Cary Grant co-starred. Two binder holes at top; otherwise, in fine condition. (#) **$795**

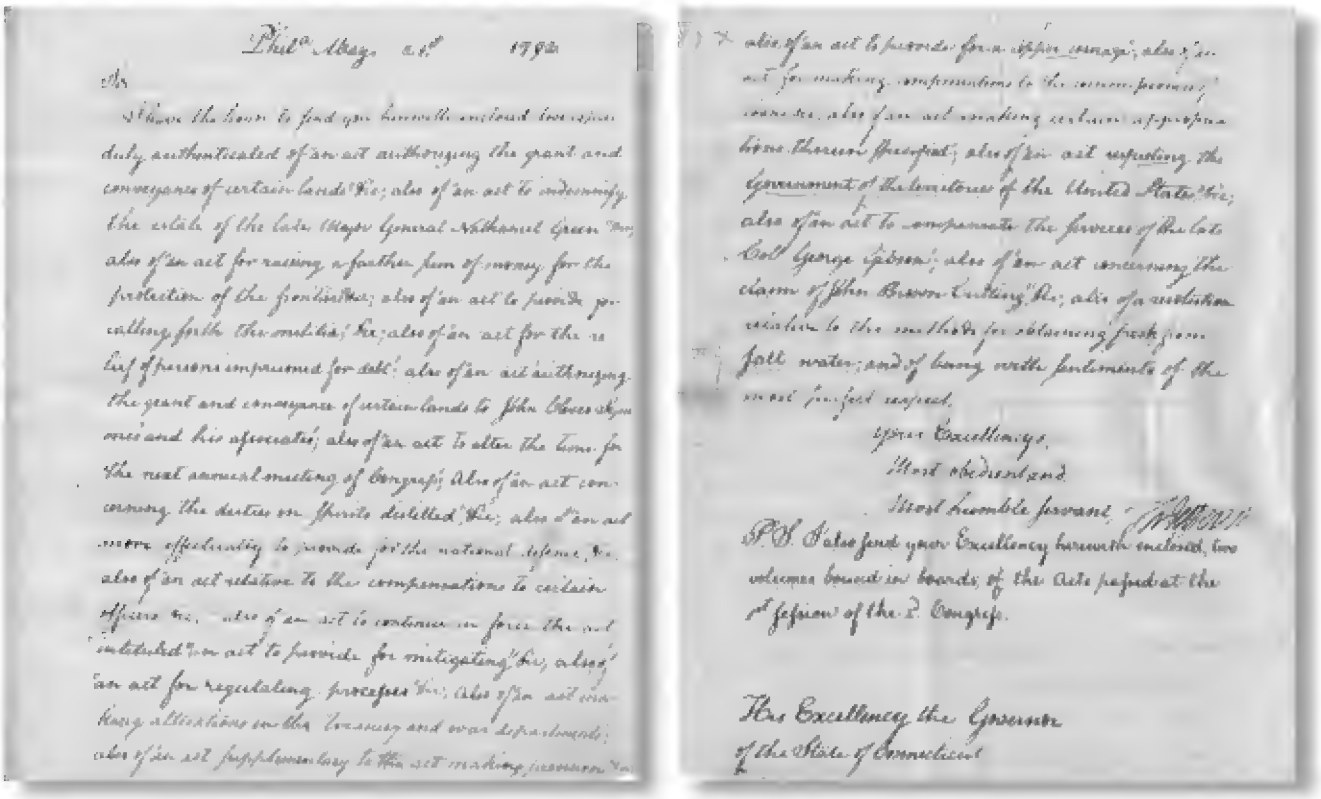
43. HESTON, CHARLTON. 1923-2008. American film actor. **Photograph Signed**, approx. 8 in. x 10 in., a black & white oblong publicity still from the film *The Agony and the Ecstasy* (Twentieth Century Fox, 1965) in which Heston plays Michelangelo during the time when he was painting the Sistine Chapel at the urging of Pope Julius II. Signed in ink on the image, *"Charlton Heston"*. In fine condition. (#) **$150**



44. HOLLY, BUDDY & THE CRICKETS. Printed Publicity Photograph Signed, approx. 8 7/8 in. x 11 7/8 in., being a page from "The Biggest Show of Stars For '57 – Fall Edition". The upper page features Holly and his band, The Crickets, which included Jerry Allison (drums), Joe Mauldin (bass), Miki Sullivan (guitar) and Buddy Holly (vocals and guitar) posed together in a fantastic black and white image. Signed in blue ink by each member on his respective image, *"Buddy Holly"*, *"Jerry Allison"*, *"Joe Mauldin"* and *"Niki Sullivan"*. Below the image is a brief history on Holly and his band. A rare assemblage of rock 'n roll signatures, featuring Holly's very scarce autograph. In fine condition. (#26133) **$4,950**

46. [WORLD WAR II] Dramatic Photograph of the First Flag-Raising atop Mt. Suribachi on Iwo Jima Signed by Three Heroes: Jacklyn Lucas and George Wahlen, both awarded Medals of Honor, and Charles W. Lindberg, awarded the Silver Star. The printed black & white photograph, measuring 8 in. x 10 in., features the first flagraising atop Mt. Suribachi, Iwo Jima, February 23, 1945. Sgt. Hansen is shown without helmet, Sgt. Thomas is seated by the flagpole, Cpl. Lindberg is shown standing on the right and Pfc. Michels is shown on guard with his carbine. Penned at the left, *"George E. Wahlen Medal of Honor Iwo Jima, Mar 3, 1945"* and above, to the right is signed, *"Jacklyn Harold Lucas Medal of Honor"*, below which is signed, *"Charles W. Lindberg"*. Out of the 40-man platoon that made the climb up Suribachi and raised the first American flag on captured Japanese territory, 36 were killed or wounded in the subsequent fighting on Iwo Jima. A stirring image signed by three distinguished heroes. In very fine condition. (#26169) **$2,500**

45. HOOVER, HERBERT. Photograph Signed, approx. 8 in. x 10 in., a formal waist-up portrait of the aged statesman wearing suit and tie. Hoover has inscribed on the wide margin beneath the image, *"To Mrs. Naomi Penant from Herbert Hoover"*. In very fine condition. (#25985) **$395**



Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson enumerates 21 Acts passed at the 1st Session of the Second Congress including an act to indemnify the estate of Revolutionary War hero General Nathanael Greene who had personally guaranteed thousands of dollars to clothe his men in the harsh winter during the war

47. JEFFERSON, THOMAS. Letter Signed as Secretary of State, Two pages, Quarto, from Philadelphia, dated May 21, 1792. Written to Governor of Connecticut, Samuel Huntington.

Jefferson writes (in full):

"Phila. May 21st 1792

Sir,

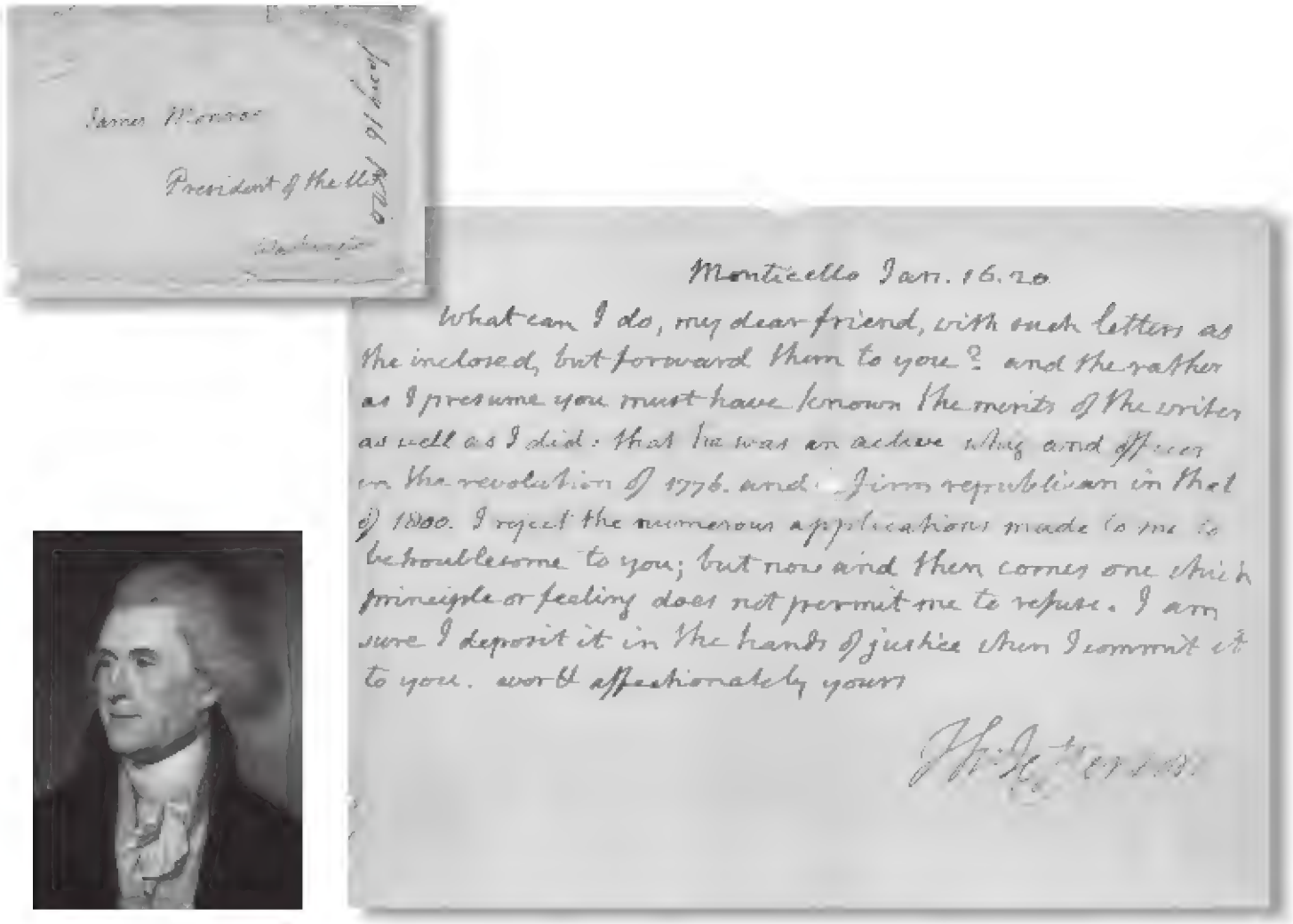
I have the honor to send you herewith enclosed two copies duly authenticated of 'an act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands' &; also of 'an act to indemnify the estate of the late Major General Nathaniel Green' &; also of 'an act for raising a farther sum of money for the protection of the frontiers' &; also of 'an act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt'; also of 'an act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to John Cleves Symmes and his associates'; also of 'an act to alter the time for the next annual meeting of Congress'; also of 'an act concerning the duties on spirits distilled', &; also of 'an act more effectually to provide for the national defence', &; also of 'an act relative to the compensations to certain officers', &; also of 'an act to continue in force the act intituled, 'an act to provide for mitigating' &; also of 'an act for regulating processes' &; also of 'an act marketing alterations in the Treasury and War departments'; also of 'an act supplementary to the act making provision' & also of 'an act to provide for a copper coinage'; also of 'an act for making compensations to the commissioners of loans'. &; also of an act making certain appropriations therein specified'; also of 'an act respecting the Government of the territories of the United States', &; also of 'an act to compensate the services of the late Col. George Gibson'; also of 'an act concerning the claim of John Brown Cutting', &; also of a resolution relative to the methods for obtaining fresh from salt water; and of being with sentiments of the most perfect respect,

Your Excellency's
Most obedient and
Most humble Servant, Th: Jefferson

P.S. I also send your Excellency herewith enclosed, two volumes bound in boards, of the Acts passed at the 1st Session of the 2nd Congress.

His Excellency the Governor
of the State of Connecticut."

This manuscript circular letter enumerates no less than twenty-one acts that were passed in the 1st Session of the Second Congress of the United States, which began in October 24, 1791 and ended on May 8, 1792. Of particular note is the act pertaining to the indemnification of the estate of the Major General Nathanael Greene. During Greene's command in the south during the Revolutionary War, he faced very harsh conditions. In order to clothe his soldiers during the winter, he had to personally guarantee thousands of dollars to Charleston merchants. He later discovered that the speculator through whom he had dealt was fraudulent, and at the end of the war, the merchants began pressing him for payment on the notes and judgments began coming down from South Carolina courts. He was without sufficient funds and heavily in debt. Greene died suddenly while working in the fields of his Georgia plantation on June 19, 1786. His widow, Catherine, at the urging of a trusted adviser, personally presented to the U.S. Congress a petition for indemnity to recover funds that Nathanael had paid to Charleston merchants. On April 27, 1792, President George Washington approved and signed an act that indemnified the Greene estate. Some separation at fold; otherwise, in fine condition with bold signature by Jefferson. (#) **$19, 500**


James Monroe
President of the U.S.
Washington

Monticello Jan. 16. 20.

What can I do, my dear friend, with such letters as the inclosed, but forward them to you? and the rather as I presume you must have known the merits of the writer as well as I did: that he was an active Whig and officer in the revolution of 1776. and Jim republican in that of 1800. I reject the numerous applications made to me to be troublesome to you; but now and then comes one which principle or feeling does not permit me to refuse. I am sure I deposit it in the hands of justice when I commit it to you. ever & affectionately yours

Th: Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson feels the need to refer a letter from
***"an active Whig and officer in the revolution of 1776"* to his protege President James Monroe**

48. JEFFERSON, THOMAS. 1743-1826. 3rd President of the U.S. **Autograph Letter Signed to President James Monroe**, One page, Quarto, from Monticello, dated January 16, 1820. With autograph address overleaf, *"James Monroe President of the U.S. Washington"*.

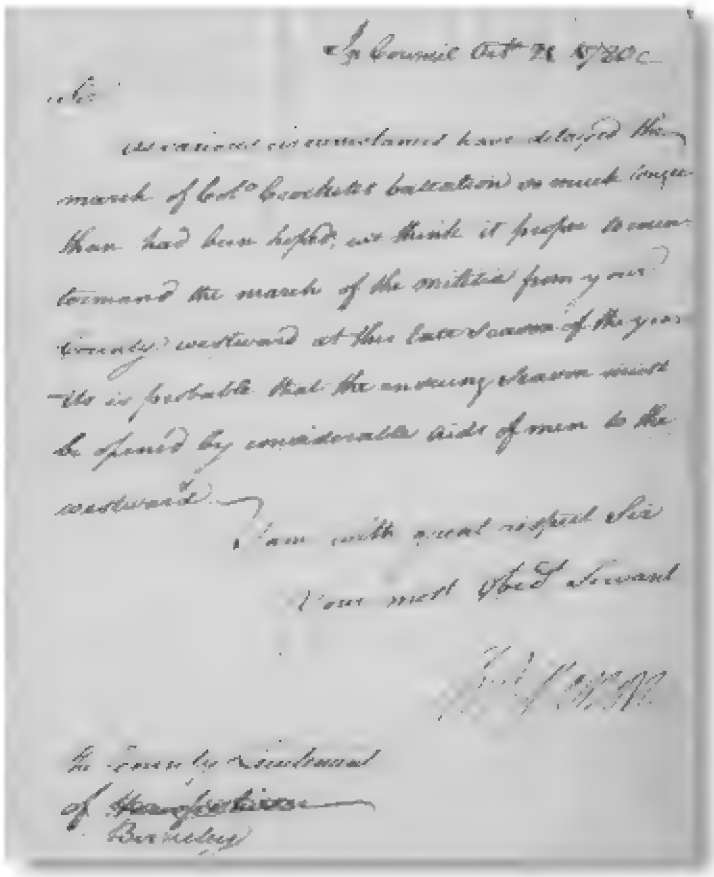
Jefferson pens (in full):

"Monticello Jan. 16. 20
What can I do, my dear friend, with such letters as the inclosed, but forward them to you? And the rather as I presume you must have known the merits of the writer as well as I did: that he was an active Whig and officer in the revolution of 1776, and Jim Republican in that of 1800. I reject the numerous applications made to me to be troublesome to you; but now and then comes one which principle or feeling does not permit me to refuse. I am sure I deposit it in the hands of justice when I commit it to you. Ever & affectionately yours

Th: Jefferson"

In June of 1775 political turmoil distracted James Monroe from his studies at William and Mary and he became the youngest member of a small band of patriots that successfully seized the arsenal at the Governor's Palace. Thus began Monroe's military career which stalled in 1778, following several stints in combat, due to the surplus of qualified army officers. Monroe contemplated withdrawing from public life to pursue his secondary interest in farming. At this point he turned to his new acquaintance, Thomas Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia, who advised Monroe to prepare for a career in public service studying the law. To that end, Monroe returned to William and Mary in 1780 and joined William Short in studying law under Jefferson's tutelage. In gratitude, Monroe wrote his mentor, "I feel that whatever I am at present in the opinion of others or whatever I may be in the future has greatly arose from your friendship."

Jefferson and Monroe's relationship remained close up through Jefferson's Presidency, up to the day he died. As President, when elected in 1816, Monroe sought to narrow the country's political divisions, a policy that led some contemporaries to speak of his Presidency as "An Era of Good Feelings". Not all was well, however. Monroe's administration dealt with such problems as open warfare with the Seminoles, sectional strife over slavery and international tension with Spain over the status of Florida. The subject of the letter to which Jefferson refers is unknown, yet Jefferson obviously felt the need to forward it to President Monroe, most assuredly, dealing with the difficulties Monroe faced being the leader of the country. A wonderful letter with excellent reference by Jefferson to the *"revolution of 1776"*. In fine condition. (#26194) **$29, 500**



With the landing of the British in Chesapeake Bay to the east, Governor of Virginia Thomas Jefferson, fearing a full-scale invasion of Virginia from the south, must delay the reinforcement of the Southern Army by the Virginia Militia

49. JEFFERSON, THOMAS. Letter Signed, as Governor of Virginia, One page, Quarto, "In Council", October 21, 1780. Written to: "The County Lieutenant of Berkeley". With attached address overleaf addressed to: "County Lieutenant of Berkeley". Jefferson writes (in full):

*"Sir As various circumstances have delayed the march of Colo. [Joseph] Crockett's * battalion so much longer than had been hoped, we think it proper to countermand the march of the militia from your County westward at this late season of the year. It is probable that the ensuing season must be opened by considerable aide of men to the westward.*

I am with great respect Sir,
Your most Obedt. Servant.
Th: Jefferson"

*** Joseph Crockett** (d. 1829), unrelated to famed backwoodsman and U.S. Representative David Crockett, served as Major with the 11th Virginia (May 20, 1779 - February 12, 1781) then was transferred to the 5th Virginia (February 12, 1781 - end of war).

In the spring of 1780, Charleston fell to British forces under General Clinton (May 12). The surrender of Charleston swallowed up nearly the whole of the Virginia Line. The loss was followed by, at the end of the summer, the Battle of Camden (August 16), at which General Horatio Gates was overwhelmed by Lord Cornwallis in an attempt to take the British post and supply base at Camden, South Carolina. The way was opened for the British invasion of North Carolina and the loss of the Virginia line. Jefferson's task at hand: to make immediate and even greater efforts to stop the progress of the enemy and avoid waging the combat on Virginia soil.

Until late October of 1780, the state of Virginia, under Jefferson's governorship, was spared actual invasion by the British; at the same time, many Virginians had already met defeat and death on the battlefields of South Carolina. In the days preceding the invasion, Jefferson was concerned about procuring money, supplies and soldiers - to be used against the invasion from the South. Committed to aiding in the support of the Southern Army, Jefferson persisted, even though the state's resources were mostly dissipated. After the Battle of Camden, Jefferson reported to Commander-in-Chief George Washington that a new army was forming to serve in North Carolina -- 3,000 newly-levied regulars and a thousand or more militiamen, including some from the Piedmont and western counties. Some militiamen were able to reach Gates by late October. However, the real problem was not a lack of men, but a lack of equipment. Then, Cornwallis unexpectedly drove into the state from North Carolina and linked the British forces.

The countermanding of the march of Colonel Joseph Crockett's battalion was necessitated by, as Jefferson mentions, "the late season of the year". It was also in response to news received by Jefferson of the arrival of the enemy's fleet in Chesapeake Bay. A British detachment under General Alexander Leslie landed, with reports indicating that the soldiers numbered from four to five thousand (though the reports were later found to be exaggerated). The landings were made on both sides of the James River, with the forces soon concentrating at and near Portsmouth. Jefferson's early opinion that the landing was not a true invasion proved correct. One month after the British sails were first sighted, the enemy vessels put out to sea. Jefferson, spared a real invasion, again gave his attention to the reinforcement of the Southern Army.

In fine condition. (#26156) **$25,000**

President Jefferson accedes to an ailing father's request appointing his son Keeper of the Squam Lighthouse in Gloucester, Massachusetts, a post he would hold for the next 45 years

50. JEFFERSON, THOMAS. Autograph Manuscript Signed as President, One page, Legal folio (approx. 12 1/2 in. x 7 1/2 in.), dated May 6, 1805, penned at the bottom of a manuscript transcript of a letter by James Day, the keeper of the Squam Lighthouse in Gloucester, Massachusetts.

Day's transcript reads (in part):

"Gloucester April 22nd, 1805. I the subscriber keeper of the Light House in Squam in Gloucester County of Essex & State of Massachusetts, being aged & infirm & not able to attend to my duty so far as I should wish, Do hereby express a desire to resign my office, & my son George Day having kept the Light under me ever since its establishment & assisted me in my duty relative thereto I would beg leave to recommend him as a fit & suitable person to take my place. & I hope he may be appointed, as I am confident he will at all times strictly & faithfully attend to his duty...

My son is a good pilot for Squam harbour & for the ports in this neighbourhood & has at considerable hazard often assisted vessels in distress.

Copy (signed) James Day

Jefferson pens his endorsement (in full):

"The appointment of George Day is approved.

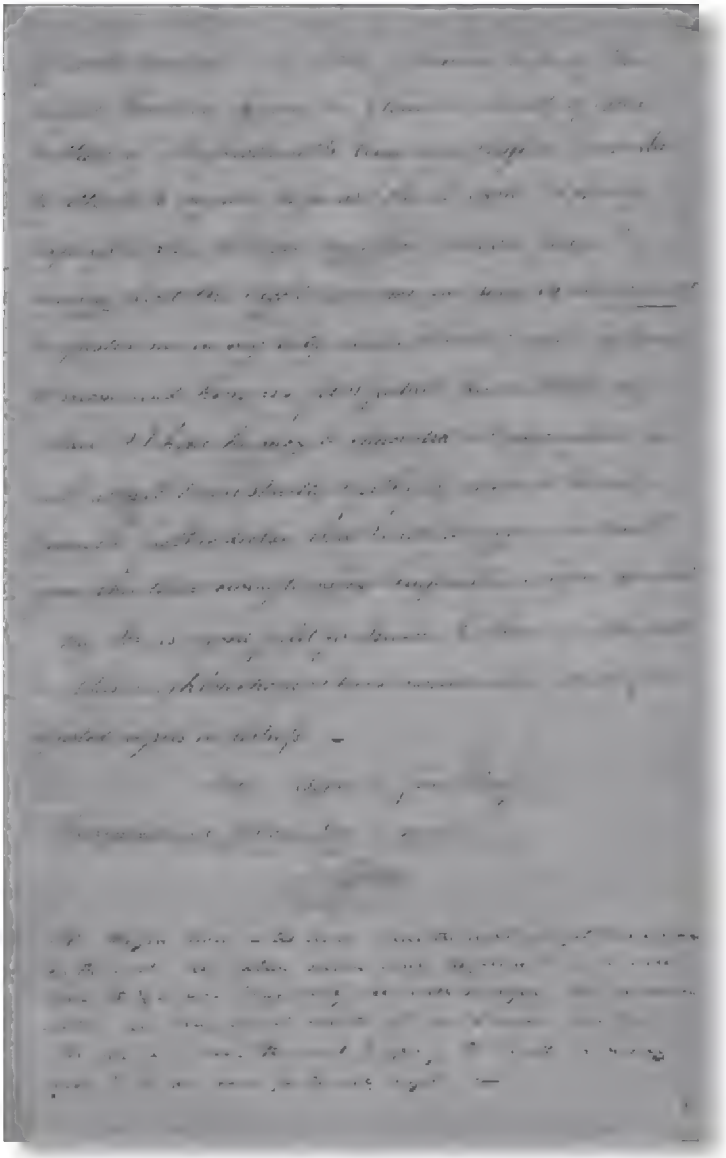
Th: Jefferson
May 6. 05"

Beneath Jefferson's endorsement, in another hand, is a six-line note (in full):

"The son lives in the house where the light is kept & is always on the spot. His father seldom visits the place & is a mile from it & is now dangerously ill with a dropsy. His recommendation has been several months at Genl. Lincoln's office Boston. The son has been the real keeper of the light for many years & it has been faithfully kept."

Present is a leaf of the same size addressed in an unknown hand to "Honble Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington." Above the address is an Autograph Note Signed by Gallatin to "Mr. Shaw". In full: "Mr. Lincoln to be apprised that the President has appointed George Day Keeper of the light house. A.G."

While James Day was appointed first Keeper, the tower was lighted for the first time by his 31-year old son, George, on March 23, 1801. George held his post until retirement in 1850 when he was 80 years old. Jefferson's handwriting and signature are dark. Document exhibits even toning with browning at edges; otherwise, in fine condition. (#26022) **$12,500**



51. JOHNSON, LYNDON B. 1908-1973. 36th President of the U.S. **Typed Letter Signed as President**, on White House stationery, One page, Quarto, Washington, May 13, 1964. Written to Mr. Phil Regan, Palm Springs, California.

Johnson writes (in full; handwritten content in bold):

"Dear Mr. ~~Regan~~ ***Phil****:*

It was kind of you to want me to have the handsomely engraved money clip, designed with a John F. Kennedy half dollar. Please accept my sincere thanks for remembering me in such a thoughtful way.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,
Lyndon B. Johnson"

Wonderful association with President Kennedy who was commemorated with his image on the half dollar. A one-inch line is present on the upper right margin; otherwise, in fine condition. (#) **$495**

Pride of the fleet—United's new 365-mph DC-7s, the world's fastest airliner. You enjoy service fit for a king on this newest addition to United's Mainliner fleet.
UNITED
SPEED YOUR MAIL
THIS CARD BY AIR ONLY 4¢

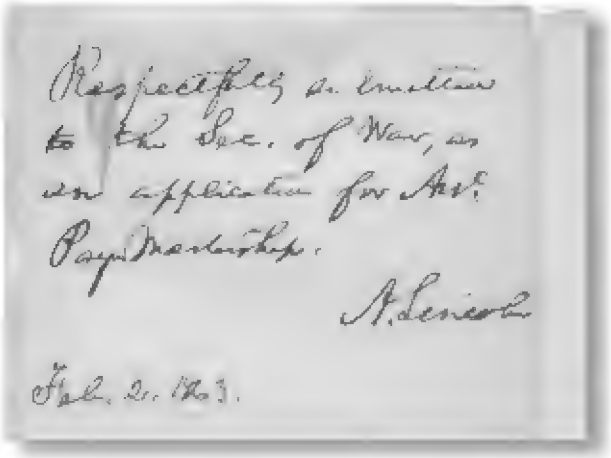
52. KENNEDY, JOHN F. 1917-1963. 35th President of the U.S. **Autograph Note Signed as U.S. Senator**, penned on a postcard from United Airlines depicting a color photo on the recto of their "Pride of the fleet—United's new 365-mph DC-7s, the world's fastest airliner." No date. In blue ink, Kennedy pens a note for one of his fellow passengers aboard the flight (in full): *"It has been a pleasure to travel with your daughter here—with best wishes, John F. Kennedy U.S.S. Mass."*

The postcard exhibits very minor creasing; otherwise, in fine condition. (#25983) **$1,500**

53. KENNEDY, ROBERT F. 1925-1968. U.S. politician and Attorney General. **Handsome Photograph Signed**, approx. 8 in. x 10 in., black & white head & shoulders portrait (by Halsman, N.Y.) of the Attorney General wearing coat & tie. Inscribed in black ink on the image, *"For Stephen Paules With Best Wishes Robert F. Kennedy"*. Minor creasing in areas within the white margin; otherwise, in fine condition. (#26113) **$1,500**

54. LEIGH, VIVIEN & LAURENCE OLIVIER. Exceptional Vintage Photograph Signed by Both, approx. 8 in. x 10 in, a black & white double weight print of the renowned couple seated shoulder to shoulder from one of their films. Inscribed in ink by Leigh, *"John Straub With best wishes Vivien Leigh"*, and Oliver has signed just beneath, *"Laurence Olivier"*. In fine condition. (#) **$3,950**

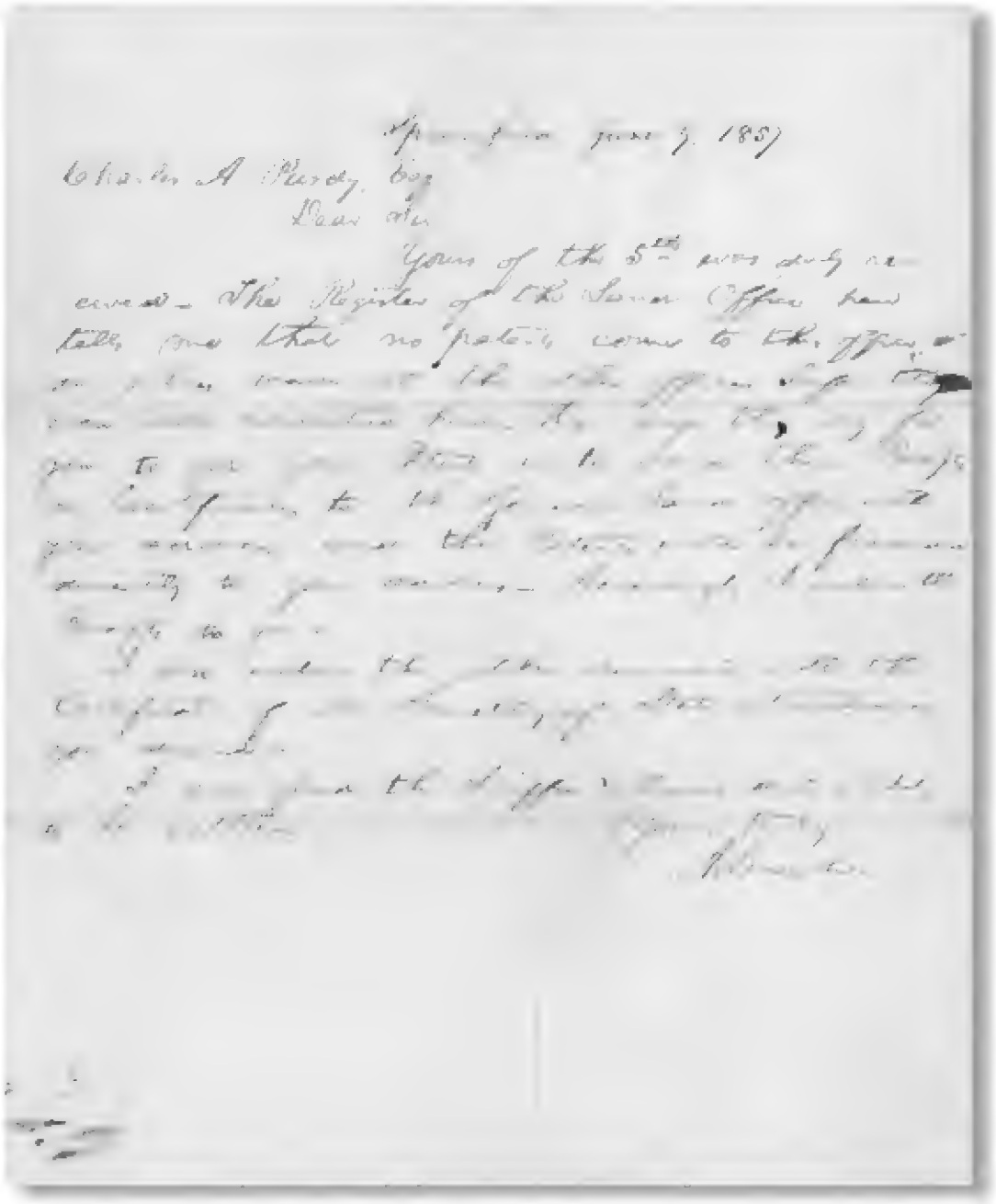
55. LEIGH, VIVIEN. 1913-1967. English film and stage actress. **Wonderful Photograph Signed in Character as "Scarlett O'Hara",** approx. 8 in. x 10 in, a beautiful, double-weight black & white facial portrait of Leigh from her pivotal role as "Scarlett O'Hara" from *Gone With the Wind* with a lacey hand fan partially obscuring her chin. Signed in ink on the image, *"Vivien Leigh"*. In fine condition. (#26136) **$9,500**



President Abraham Lincoln provides his endorsement for a candidate for Assistant Paymaster, passing it along to his Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton

56. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Autograph Endorsement Signed as President, dated February 2, 1863, penned on the one-third panel on the verso of a one-page quarto letter to him from E. B. Tyler ("Hd Qrs, Tyler's Brig 3d Div. 5th. Corps, Camp in the field", January 31, 1863). Tyler's provides a letter of strong recommendation for **Lieut. H. Clay Weaver**, who served in the 110th Pennsylvania Infantry (attached to Tyler's brigade); Tyler writes (in part): "At the battle of Winchester the Lieut was at his post and behaved manfully, was noted for his moral and upright habbits [sic] as an officer and gentleman..." Lincoln pens (in full): *"Respectfully submitted to the Sec. of War* [Edwin M. Stanton]*, as an application for Asst. Pay Mastership. A. Lincoln Feb. 2, 1863."*

Edwin M. Stanton (1814-1869) served as Attorney General (1860-61) under James Buchanan (1857-61) and then was Secretary of War under both Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson (served from January, 1862; suspended August 12, 1867; Ulysses S. Grant, General of the Army, served ad interim from August 12, 1867 - January 13, 1868; Stanton reinstated January 13, 1868, and finally dismissed February 21, 1868). In fine condition. (#26150) **$7,950**



One year before delivering his famous "House Divided" speech, Springfield attorney Abraham Lincoln gives advice concerning the process to obtain land patents

57. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Autograph Letter Signed, One page, Quarto, Springfield, [Illinois], June 9, 1857. Written to *"Charles A. Purdy, Esq."* Lincoln pens (in full):

"Dear Sir:

Yours of the 5th was duly received. The Register of the Land Office here tells me that no patents come to this office on entries made at the other offices, before they were all concentrated here. He says the way for you to get your Patents is to send them Receipts or Certificates to the General Land Office, with your address, and the Patents will be forwarded directly to your address. Accordingly, I enclose the Receipts to you.

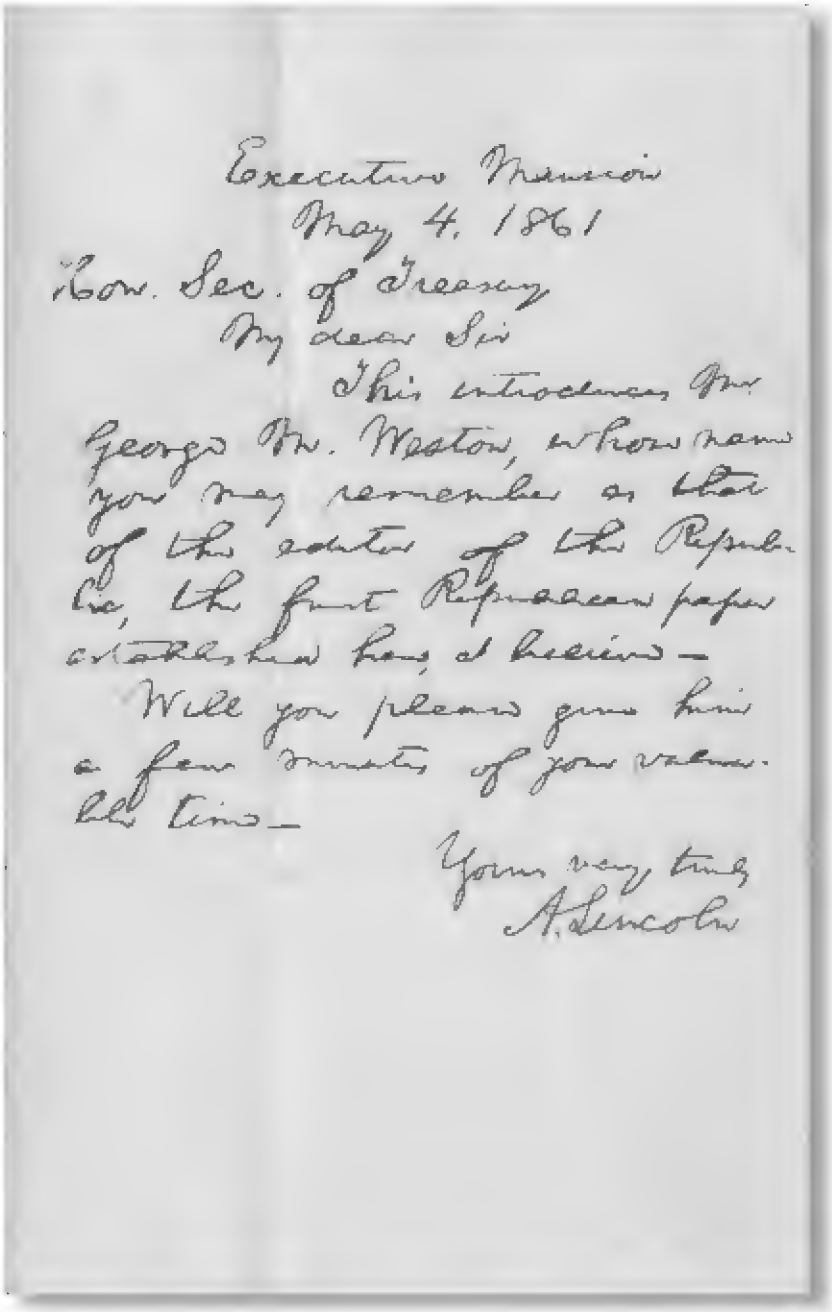
I also enclose the other document, with the Certificate of our Secretary of State attached, as you desired.

I am glad the Sniffin v. Harris suit is likely to be settled.

Yours truly

A. Lincoln"

Lincoln here provides legal advice, explaining the process by which one obtains a land patent, which, by definition, is evidence of right, title and/or interest to a tract of land, usually granted by a central, federal or state government to an individual. It is interesting to note the timing of this letter and how it fits within Lincoln's life and legacy. Two months prior to this letter, on March 6, 1857, the Dred Scott decision was handed down by the U.S. Supreme Court, thereby directing that people of African descent imported into the U.S. and held as slaves (or their descendants, whether or not they were slaves) were not protected by the constitution and could never be U.S. citizens. The court's decision weighed heavily with Lincoln and one year, nearly to the day, following this letter (June 16, 1858), Lincoln warned of its consequences in his "House Divided" speech in Springfield, Illinois. A choice one-page letter penned during a pivotal period of Lincoln's career. (#26184) **$19,500**

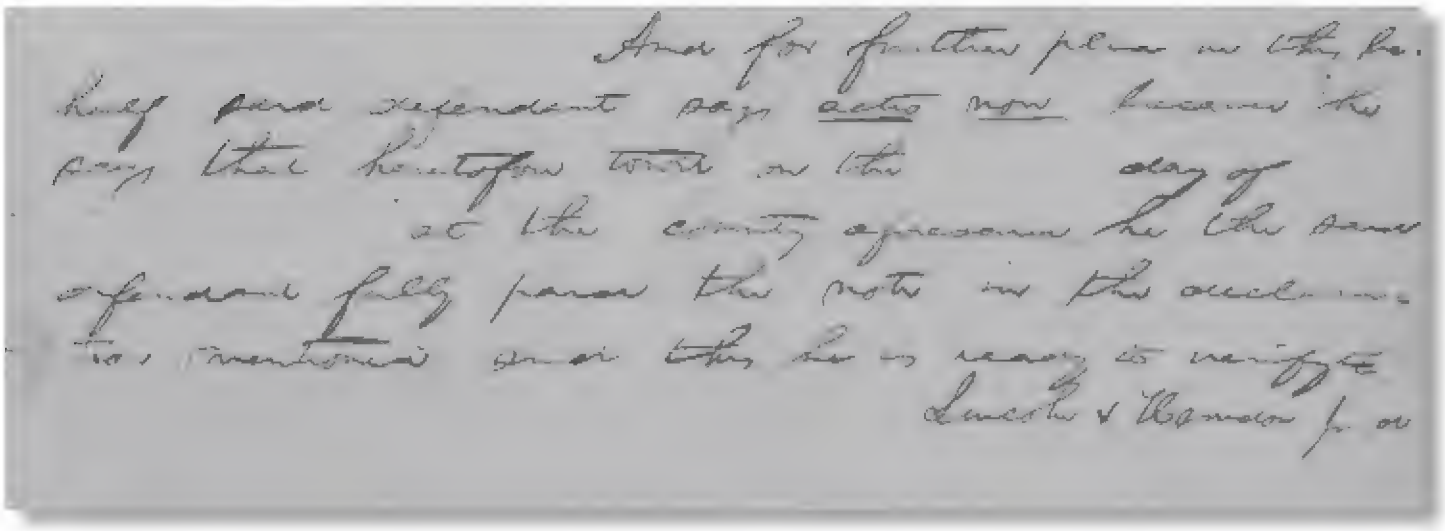


Executive Mansion
May 4. 1861
Hon. Sec. of Treasury
My dear Sir
This introduces Mr
George M. Weston, whose name
you may remember as that
of the editor of the Repub-
lic, the first Republican paper
established here, I believe—
Will you please give him
a few moments of your valua-
ble time—
Yours very truly
A. Lincoln

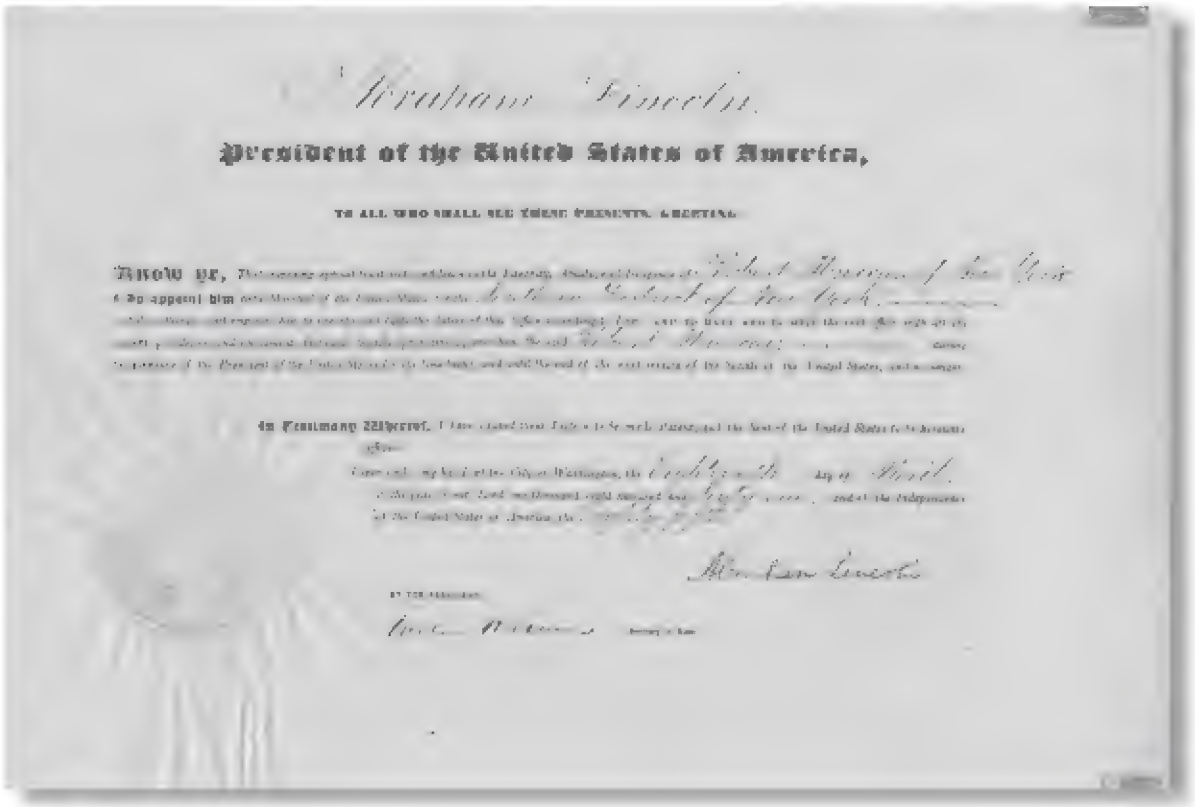
Exactly two months into his Presidency, Abraham Lincoln introduces Secretary of Treasury Salmon P. Chase to anti-slavery Republican newspaperman, George M. Weston

58. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Autograph Letter Signed as President, One page, Octavo, *"Executive Mansion"*, dated May 4, 1861. Written to, *"Hon. Sec. of Treasury"*, Salmon P. Chase (served March 7, 1861-June 30, 1864). Lincoln pens (in full):
"Executive Mansion
May 4, 1861
Hon. Sec. of Treasury
My dear Sir
This introduces Mr. George M. Weston, whose name you may remember as that of the editor of the Republic, the first Republican paper established here, I believe—
Will you please give him a few moments of your valuable time—
Yours very truly
A. Lincoln"

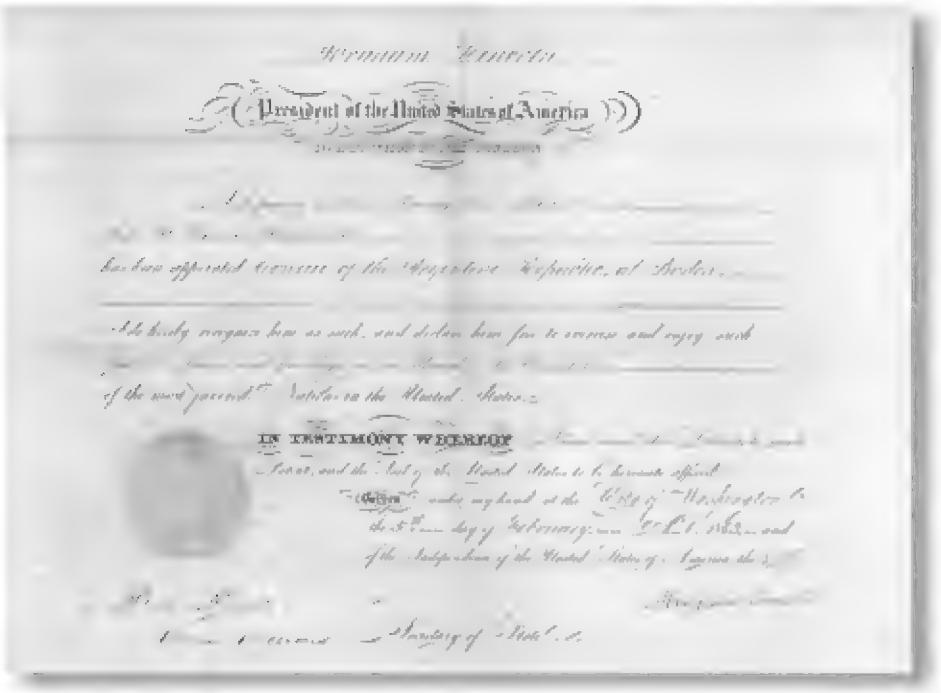
George M. Weston of Maine was the editor of The Republic, and was an outspoken critic who wrote articles and delivered speeches against slavery. Who Are and Who May Be Slaves in the U. States. Facts For the People was present among Republican Campaign Documents of 1856. Weston also delivered an address entitled, "Southern Slavery Reduces Northern Wages", in Washington, D.C. on March 25, 1856. In an article entitled, "The Poor Whites of the South", Weston argued that poor Caucasians had been forced to pay the price of slavery from an economic perspective, due to jobs being that would otherwise be available being filled by slaves. Wonderful association between the freshly-elected Lincoln and the anti-slavery Republican. In fine condition. (#26155) **$19,500**



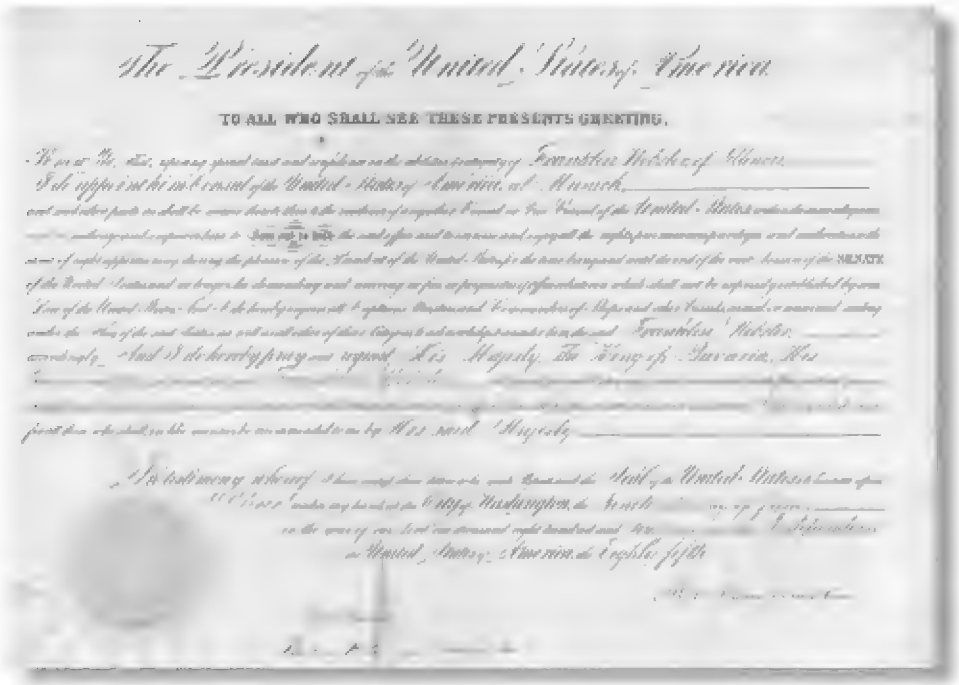
59. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Autograph Legal Brief Signed *"Lincoln & Herndon",* One-half page, on blue paper, approx. 8 ¼ in. x 7 7/8 in., no date (c. 1853). Lincoln pens (in full): *"And for further plea on his behalf said defendant says actus non because he says that heretofore to wit, on the _____ day of _____ at the county aforesaid, he, the said defendant fully paid the note in the declaration mentioned; and this he is ready to verify. Lincoln & Herndon J.D."*
On the verso, Lincoln as penned: *"Allen} McDonald } Pleas"* In another hand is written, "Filed March 22, 1853"
An outstanding lawyer, Lincoln rose to prominence in his state, associated with, at first, John Todd Stuart, then with Stephen T. Logan and William H. Herndon. Lincoln practiced law not only in the circuit courts in and around Springfield, Illinois, but also in the higher courts in Chicago. This legal brief, executed entirely in Lincoln's hand, was written during his successful law practice in Springfield in partnership with William H. Herndon which began in 1844. Interestingly, Lincoln and Herndon's partnership was not officially dissolved until Lincoln's death in 1865. Just before Lincoln left Springfield to become President, he told Herndon, "If I live I'm coming back some time, and then we'll go right on practicing law as if nothing had ever happened." In fine condition. (#26185) **$4,950**


President of the United States of America,

60. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Document Signed as President, One page, Folio (approx. 14 5/8 in. x 10 in.), Washington, dated April 18, 1861. The document states (in part): "Know Ye, That reposing special trust and confidence in the Integrity, Ability, and Diligence of Robert Murray, of New York, I do appoint him to be Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that Office according to Law…" Signed in ink by the President at the lower right, *"Abraham Lincoln"* and countersigned by Secretary of State, *"William H. Seward"*.
Toning at the right corners from previous mounting; expertly reinforced at folds; otherwise in fine condition with Presidential wafer seal intact. (#26159) **$7,500**

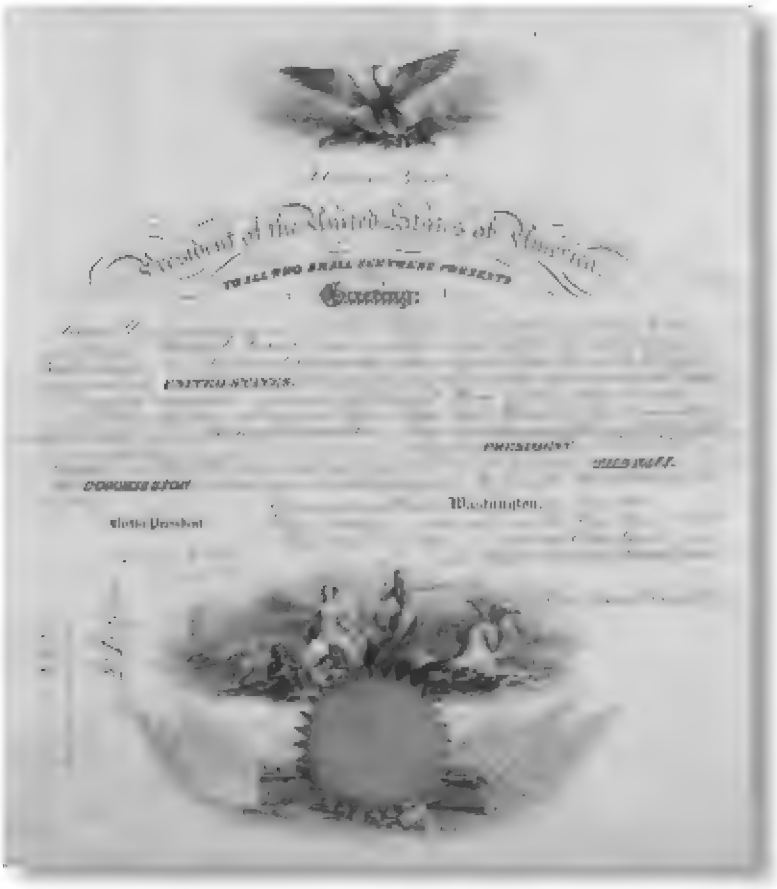


61. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Document Signed as President, One page, Folio (approx. 18 in. x 14 ¼ in.), Washington, dated February 5, 1863. The document states (in part): "President of the Unites States of America To All Whom It May Concern Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that D. David Stackpole, has been appointed Consul of the Argentine Republic, at Boston; I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges as are allowed to the Consuls of the most favored Nations in the United States." Signed in ink by the President at the lower right, *"Abraham Lincoln"* and countersigned by Secretary of State, *"William H. Seward"*.
Slight separation at vertical fold which have been expertly reinforced on verso; slight toning at heading; otherwise, in fine condition with beautiful signature of Lincoln. (#26161) **$7,500**



62. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Document Signed as President, One page, Folio (approx. 17 in. x 12 ½ in.), Washington, dated June 19, 1861.
The document states (in part): "President of the Unites States of America To All Who Shall See These Presents Greeting. Know Ye, That, reposing special trust and confidence in the abilities & integrity of Franklin Webster, of Illinois, I do appoint him Consul of the United States of America at Munich, and such other parts as shall be nearer thereto than to the residence of any other Consul or Vice Consul of the United States, within the same allegiance, and do authorize and empower him to have and to hold the said office, and to exercise and enjoy all the rights, preeminences, privileges, and authorities…And I do hereby pray and request His Majesty, the King of Bavaria, His Governors and Officers, to permit the said Franklin Webster, fully and peaceably to enjoy and exercise the said office…
Signed in ink by the President at the lower right, *"Abraham Lincoln"* and countersigned by Secretary of State, *"William H. Seward"*. Exhibits minor spotting in areas with some paper loss at vertical fold affected Seward's signature which has been mended on verso with archival tape; otherwise, in very good condition with nice, bold Lincoln signature. (#26162) **$7,500**

63. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Document Signed as President, One page, Folio (approx. 17 ½ in. x 14 ¼ in.), Washington, dated May 31, 1862. The document states (in part): "President of the Unites States of America To All Whom It May Concern Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Martin Klinkowstroem, has been appointed Vice Consul of Russia, for the Port of San Francisco, California; I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges as are allowed to the Vice Consuls of the most favored Nations in the United States." Signed in ink by the President at the lower right, *"Abraham Lincoln"* and countersigned by Secretary of State, *"William H. Seward"*. Stains on verso bleed through on the left and right margins and along a vertical fold at left; some separation at vertical fold mended on verso with archival tape; otherwise, in good condition with flawless Lincoln signature. (#26160) **$6,500**

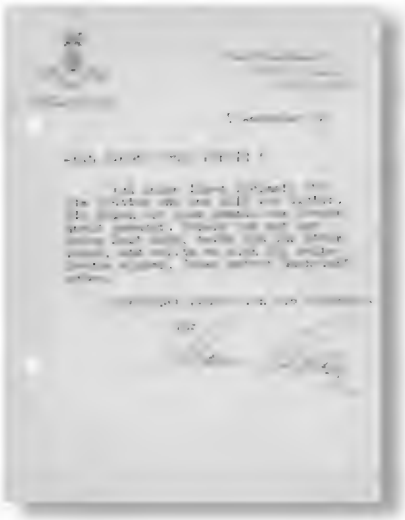


64. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Naval Appointment Document Signed as President, One page, Folio, (approx. 14 ½ in. x 17 in.), on vellum, Washington, dated February 21, 1863. The document states (in part): "Know Ye, that reposing special Trust and Confidence in the Patriotism, Valour, Fidelity and Abilities of Thomas C. Harris, I have nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint him a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy…in the service of the United States." Signed in ink by the President at the lower right, *"Abraham Lincoln"* and countersigned by Secretary of the Navy, *"Gideon Welles"*.

Thomas C. Harris participated in the Union expeditions against Fort Fisher, North Carolina – the last major port open in the eastern Confederacy. In very fine condition. (#26139) **$9,500**

65. LINDBERGH, CHARLES A. Original Color Lithograph of "The Spirit of St. Louis" Signed, approx. 13 in. x 15 in., printed by the Wright Aeronautical Corporation (copyright 1928). Executed by artist Frank Lennon (with facsimile signature at upper left), the image depicts the custom-built Ryan NY-P "The Spirit of St. Louis" in flight with a printed caption beneath stating, "With One Beat of His Wing, Charles Lindbergh Goes to Paris! 1927". Above the caption, Lindbergh has signed in bold fountain pen, *"Charles A. Lindbergh"*. A beautiful signed image commemorating one of the greatest milestones in aviation history—the first solo non-stop transatlantic flight from New York to Paris which Lindbergh accomplished May 20-21, 1927 . Matted and ready for framing. In fine condition. (#25990) **$4,950**

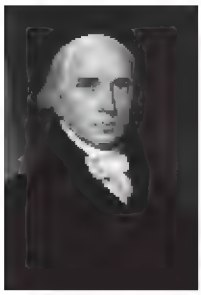
66. LINDBERGH, CHARLES A. Excellent Photograph Signed, approx. 5 1/4 in. x 3 3/8 in., an oblong postcard photograph (by Underwood) of "The Lone Eagle" standing on an airfield in his flight attire beside "The Spirit of St. Louis". Signed in fountain pen on the image, *"C.A. Lindbergh"*. In excellent condition. (#26003) **$2,950**

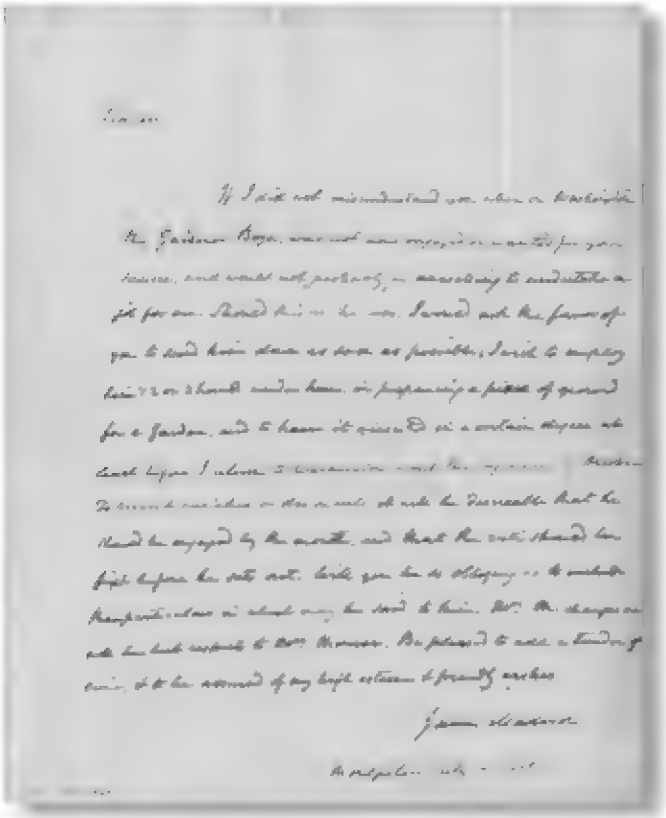


67. LUBITSCH, ERNST. 1892-1947. German-born Jewish film director. **Typed Letter Signed**, One page, Octavo, Berlin, Germany, dated December 7, 1932. Written, in German, to German playwright, Franz Arnold on "Hotel Adlon Berlin W." letterhead stationery.
Lubitsch thanks Arnold for *"the records and picture from Victor. You have given me endless pleasure. If I have time during my trip, I will read your play*

Ernst Lubitsch"

Whether with music, as in M-G-M's opulent *The Merry Widow* (1934) and Paramount's *One Hour With You* (1932), or without, as in *Design for Living* (1933), Lubitsch continued to specialize in comedy. He made only one other dramatic film, the antiwar *Broken Lullaby* (also know as *The Man I Killed*) in 1932. In fine condition. (#26109) **$950**





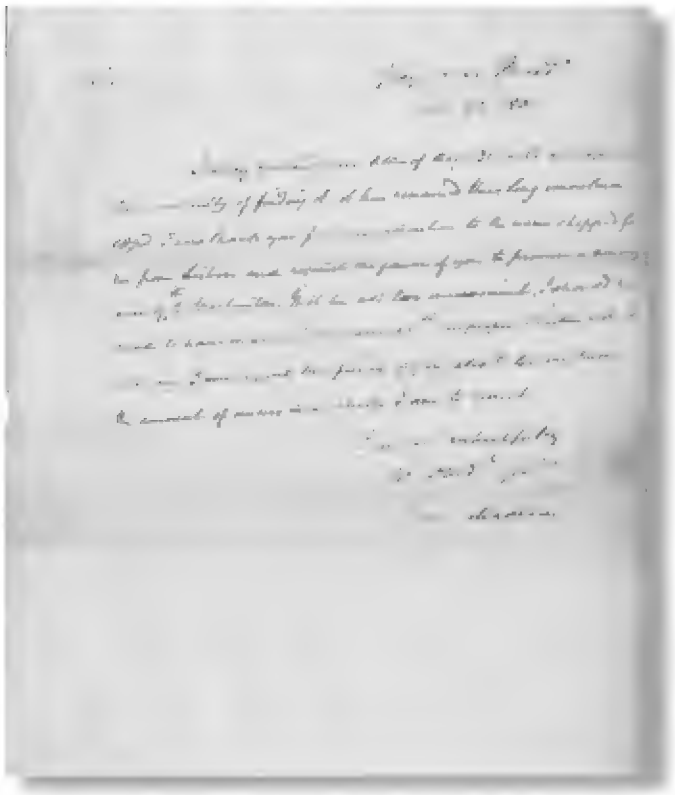
President James Madison writes to his successor, James Monroe, enlisting the help of Charles Bizet, who would later become the first official gardener of the White House, to help cultivate a garden at Montpelier

68. MADISON, JAMES. 1751-1836. 4th President of the U.S. **Autograph Letter Signed as President to James Monroe**, One page, Quarto, from Montpelier, dated July 16, 1810. Autograph Address overleaf, *"James Monroe Esqr. Milton"*, with Madison's **Free Frank**, *"James Madison"*.
Madison pens (in full): *"Dear Sir*

If I did not misunderstand you when in Washington the gardener Beza [sic.], *was not now engaged or wanted for your service, and would not, probably, be unwilling to undertake a job for me. Should this be the case, I would ask the favor of you to send him down as soon as possible. I wish to employ him & 2 or 3 hands under him, in preparing a piece of ground for a garden, and to have it expected in a certain degree at least before I return to Washington about the beginning of October. To prevent mistakes or discontent, it will be desireable that he should be engaged by the month, and that the rate should be fixt before he sets out. Will you be so obliging as to include his particulars in what may be said to him. Mrs. M. charges* [?] *with her but respects to Mrs. Monroe. Be pleased to add a tender of* [?], *& to be assured of my high esteem & friendly wishes.*

James Madison
Montpelier July 16. 1810"

"Gardener Beza" was Charles Bizet, whom President Monroe hired as the gardener for the White House. Bizet is considered the first official gardener of the White House. This letter, penned seven years prior to Monroe's Presidency, indicates a long association with Bizet and exhibits Bizet's accepted gardening talents by 1810, for Madison to ask for his services at Montpelier. Wonderful association between the two Founding Fathers and the first official White House gardener. In fine condition. (#26195) **$19,500**



During the "golden era" of Jefferson and the Madisons" - at the height of the burgeoning social life in the new capital - Secretary of State James Madison finalizes arrangements for the shipment of Lisbon wine from Baltimore to Washington

69. MADISON, JAMES. Autograph Letter Signed, as Secretary of State, One page, Quarto, from "Gray's near Philad[a].", dated September 22, 1805. With integral address overleaf attached, addressed (in Madison's hand) with his free frank, *"Free James Madison"*, to *"John Brice Esqr., Depy. Colr., Baltimore"* Madison pens (in full):
"Sir

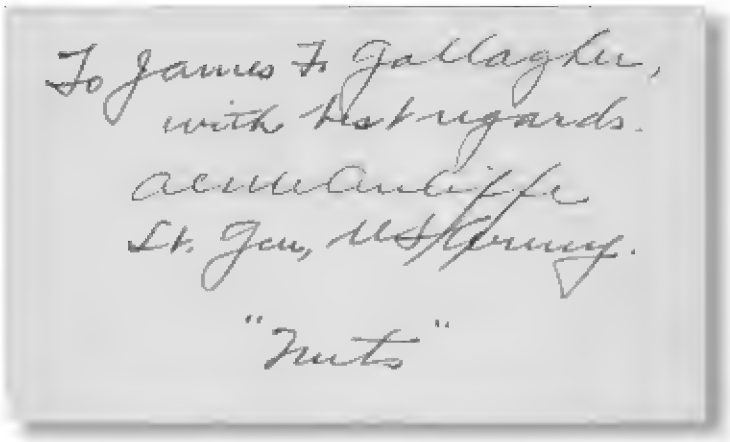
Having mislaid your letter of Aug. 31, with an expectation constantly of finding it, it has remained there long unacknowledged. I now thank you for your attention to the wine shipped to me from Lisbon, and request the favor of you to procure a conveyance of it to Washington. If it be not too inconvenient, I should be glad to have it secured by cases ag[ain]*st. improper liberties with it on the way. I must request the favor of you also to let me know the amount of duties set which I am to remit. I am sir respectfully Yr. obed[t]. Serv[t]. James Madison"*

Madison's correspondent, John Brice, the Deputy Collector at the port of Baltimore, has added an itemized list of charges to Madison's letter just beneath the address panel, amounting to $102.57 1/2.

At the time of this letter, Madison's wife, Dolley Madison, was serving as President Thomas Jefferson's hostess, which placed her and her husband at the center of the social life in Washington, where celebrations were many, particularly after the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. At one dinner party held at the home of Secretary of War Henry Dearborn, Madison, who generally drank in moderation, tried a different approach:

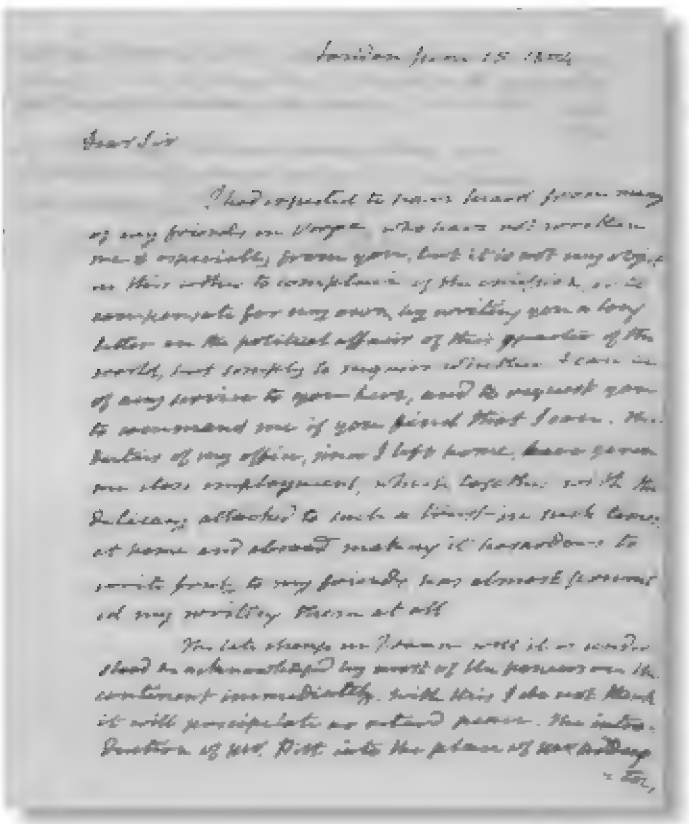
> *"After a few bottles of champagne were emptied, on the observation of Mr. Madison that it was the most delightful wine when drank in moderation, but that more than a few glasses always produced a headache the next day, [he] remarked with point that this was the very time to try the experiment, as the next day being Sunday would allow time for a recovery from its effects...Bottle after bottle came in...Its only effects were animated good humor and uninterrupted conversations."*

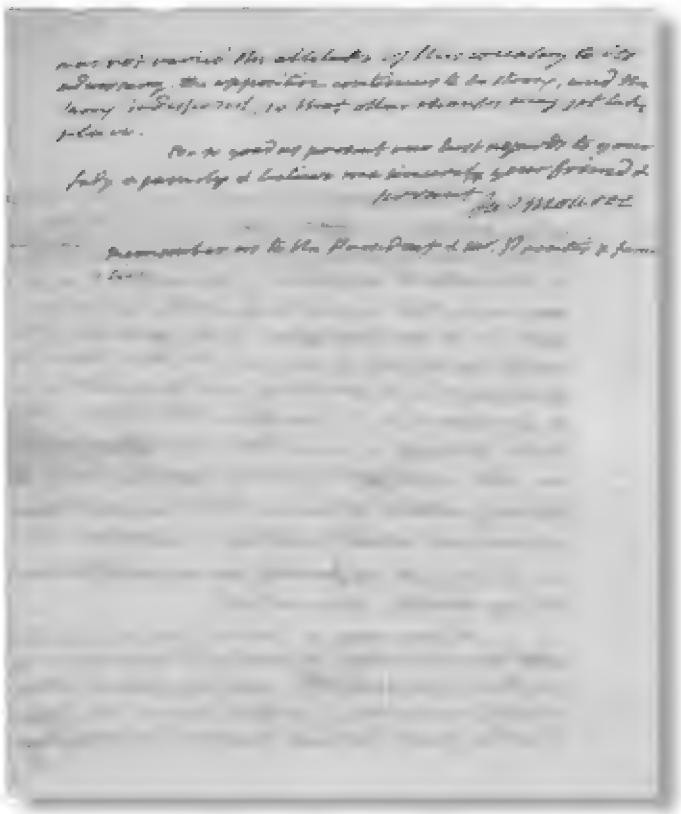
The partying was not to last, as the escalating war in France and the duties of the Presidency soon claimed all of Madison's attention. In fine condition. (#26154) **$2,950**



70. McAULIFFE, ANTHONY C. "Nuts". 1898-1975. U.S. Army General. **Bold Signature with Sentiment**, penned in blue ink on a card approx. 3 in. x 5 in., *"To James F. Gallagher, with best regards. A.C. McAuliffe Lt. Gen, U.S. Army. 'Nuts'"*. The signature card is tipped to a 5 in. x 7 ½ in. card and mounted above is 3 ¼ in. x 4 in. printed head & shoulders photograph of the general wearing his formal uniform. McAuliffe is famous for his single word reply to a German surrender ultimatum during the Battle of the Bulge: "Nuts!" Exhibits two minor vertical creases; otherwise, in fine condition. (# 26112) **$950**

71. MILLER, GLENN. 1904-1944. American Jazz band leader. **Photograph Signed,** approx. 5 in. x 7 in., a handsome black & white image of the legendary Jazz musician shown holding his trombone. Inscribed on the image in ink, *"To Doris Sincerely, Glenn Miller"*. In fine condition. (#25906) **$595**





Minister to Great Britain, James Monroe, informs a fellow Virginian of the United States adhering to its policy of neutrality immediately following Napoleon being proclaimed Emperor while France and England continue to wage war over their colonial and commercial rivalry

"The late change in France will it is understood be acknowledged by most of the powers on the continent immediately. With this I do not think it will precipitate or retard peace. The introduction of Mr. Pitt into the place of [Prime Minister] *Mr. Addington, has not varied the attitude of this country to its adversary. The opposition continues to be strong, and the king* [George III] *indisposed, so that other changes may yet take place."*

72. MONROE, JAMES. Autograph Letter Signed as Minister to Great Britain, One and one-half pages, Quarto, London, June 14, 1804. Monroe writes to an unidentified correspondent, no doubt a close Virginia friend. Monroe pens (in full): *"Dear Sir*

I had expected to have heard from many of my friends in Virg[a], who have not written me & especially from you, but it is not my object in this letter to complain of the omission, or to compensate for my own by writing you a long letter on the political affairs of this quarter of the world, but simply to inquire whether I can be of any service to you here, and to request you to command me if you find that I can. The duties of my office, since I left home, have given me close employment, which, together with the delicacy attached to such a trust in such times, at home and abroad, making it hazardous to write freely to my friends, has almost prevented my writing them at all.

The late change in France will it is understood be acknowledged by most of the powers on the continent immediately. With this I do not think it will precipitate or retard peace. The introduction of Mr. [William] *Pitt into the place of* [Prime Minister] *Mr. Addington, has not varied the attitude of this country to its adversary. The opposition continues to be strong, and the king* [George III] *indisposed, so that other changes may yet take place.*

Be so good as [to] *present our best regards to your Lady & family & believe me sincerely your friend & servant*

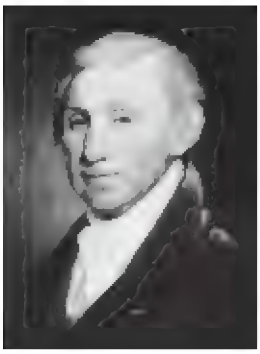
Jas. Monroe

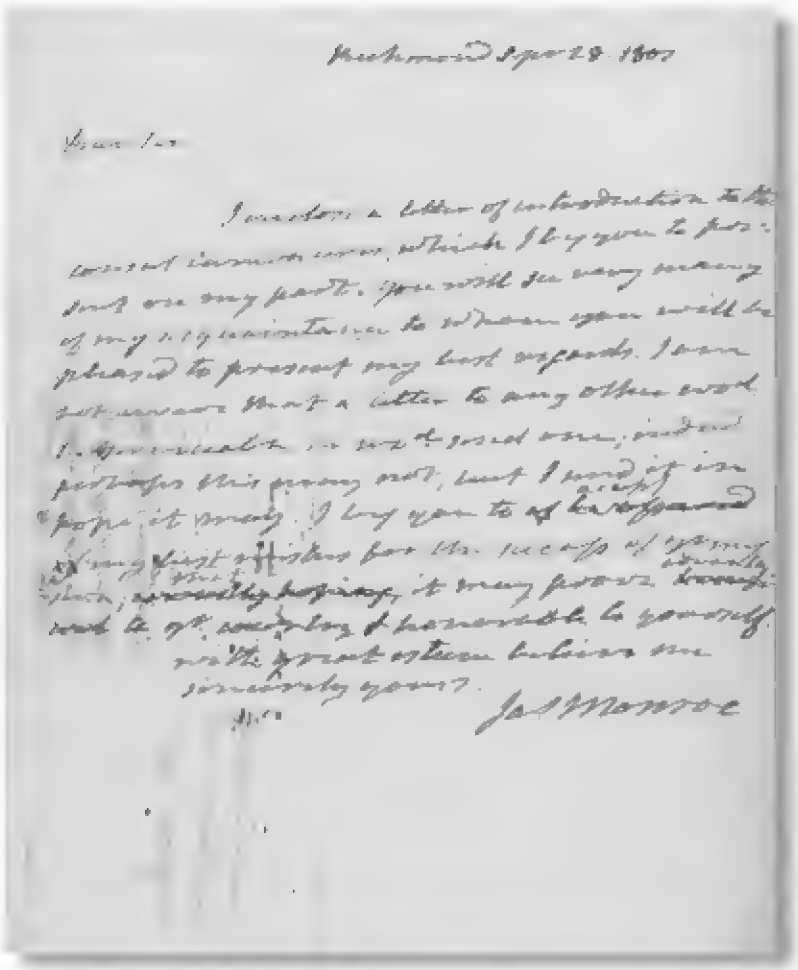
Remember me to the President [Thomas Jefferson] *& Mr.* [Joseph] *Prentis & families."*

On May 18, 1804, France expressed her gratitude to Napoleon by proclaiming him Emperor. [In a national plebiscite, the French Republic was replaced with an empire modeled upon Charlemagne's of the 9th Century. The official tally was 3,524,254 in favor and only 2,599 against.] The spring of 1804 was also marked by the organization of a new British ministry, headed by William Pitt (who returned to office on May 10, 1804), replacing Prime Minister Henry Addington largely because it was felt that Addington lacked the energy and stature to conduct the war with France with vigor. However, the Pitt ministry was dedicated to the same objectives as Addington's: the unremitting prosecution of the war with France. Monroe's plans to travel to Madrid to escape the discomforts of London life were interrupted by the turn of events.

The American position during Monroe's entire tenure as Minister to Great Britain was the suppression of impressment, the definition of blockades, the reduction of the list of contraband, and the enlargement of neutral trade with hostile colonies. Monroe's first meeting with Foreign Secretary Lord Harrowby, in late May of 1804, was not a cordial one; Harrowby deliberately irritated Monroe by taking him to task for the recent Senate action excluding a provision from the northwest boundary convention signed by Rufus King. However, the Foreign Secretary's hostile attitude did not signal a change in Britain's foreign policy. The next six months were no better, with most of Monroe's discussions with Harrowby proving to be aimless and wearisome, with no significant progress with respect to impressment.

As well, France refused to pledge her support to the United States - neither endorsing America's claim to West Florida nor permitting Spain to assume liability for depredations committed by French privateers operating from Spanish ports. After attending Napoleon's coronation as Emperor (Notre Dame, December 2, 1804), at which Monroe was seated with lesser officials rather than with ministers of his rank - a deliberate slight - Monroe finally departed for Madrid, leaving his private secretary, John H. Purviance, to function as charg,. His new mission: to seek a mutually satisfactory agreement settling the boundaries of Louisiana. Unsuccessful, Monroe returned to England in May of 1805. In fine condition. (#26153) **$4,950**





In the early stages of negotiating the Louisiana Purchase, James Monroe introduces himself—via James Madison—to French Consul Jean Jacques Régis de Cambacérès

"I by you to accept my best wishes for the success of your mission; that it may prove advantageous to your country & honorable to yourself."

73. MONROE, JAMES. 1758-1831. 5th President of the U.S. **Autograph Letter Signed to Secretary of State James Madison,** One page, Quarto, from Richmond, Virginia, dated September 28, 1801. On the overleaf is noted, "Sept 28, 1801, Mr. Madison, Robt. R. Livingston to Cambaceres". **Robert R. Livingston (1746-1813)** was a lawyer, politician and diplomat from New York and a Founding Father of the United States. As U.S. Minister to France from 1801 to 1804, Livingston negotiated the Louisiana Purchase.

Monroe pens (in full):

"Richmond Sepr. 28. 1801

Dear Sir

I enclose a letter of introduction to the consul Cambaceres, which I by you to present on my part. You will see very many of my acquaintances to whom you will be pleased to present my best regards. I am not aware that a letter to any other would be serviceable as would send one; indeed perhaps this may not, but I send it in hope it may. I by you to accept my best wishes for the success of your mission; that it may prove advantageous to your country & honorable to yourself.

With great esteem believe me

sincerely yours, Jas. Monroe"

After discovering the transfer of Louisiana from Spain to France under the Third Treaty of San Ildefonso (Louisiana had been a Spanish colony since 1762), President Thomas Jefferson sent U.S. Minister to France Robert R. Livingston and James Monroe to Paris in 1802 with the authorization to purchase New Orleans, with Secretary of State James Madison supervising. Their interest was only in the port and its environs, due to its control of the Mississippi River. What they did not anticipate was the much larger territory that would follow.

Napoleon was faced with revolution in Saint-Domingue (present-day Republic of Haiti). An expeditionary force under his brother-in-law Charles Leclerc had tried to re-conquer the territory and re-establish slavery, but yellow fever and the fierce resistance of the Haitian Revolution destroyed the French army in what became the only successful slave revolt in history, resulting in the establishment of Haiti, the first independent black state in the New World. Napoleon needed peace with Great Britain to implement the Treaty of San Ildefonso and take possession of Louisiana. Otherwise, Louisiana would be an easy prey for Britain or even for the U.S. But in early 1803, war between France and Britain seemed unavoidable. On March 11, 1803, Napoleon began preparing to invade Britain. Napoleon had failed to re-enslave Haiti; he therefore abandoned his plans to rebuild France's New World empire. Without revenues from sugar colonies in the Caribbean, Louisiana had little value to him. On April 10, 1803 Napoleon told Treasury Minister Francois de Barbé-Marbois that he was considering selling the whole Louisiana Territory to the U.S., and on April 30th the Louisiana Purchase Treaty was signed by James Monroe, Livingston and Barbé-Marbois. This massive acquisition effectively doubled the size of the United States at a cost of 3 cents per acre, with the total cost of $15 million.

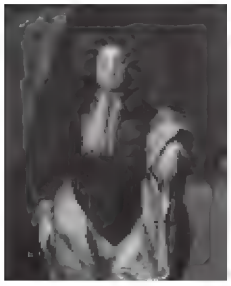
After the signing of the Louisiana Purchase agreement in 1803, Livingston made this memorable statement: "We have lived long but this is the noblest work of our whole lives...The United States take rank this day among the first powers of the world."

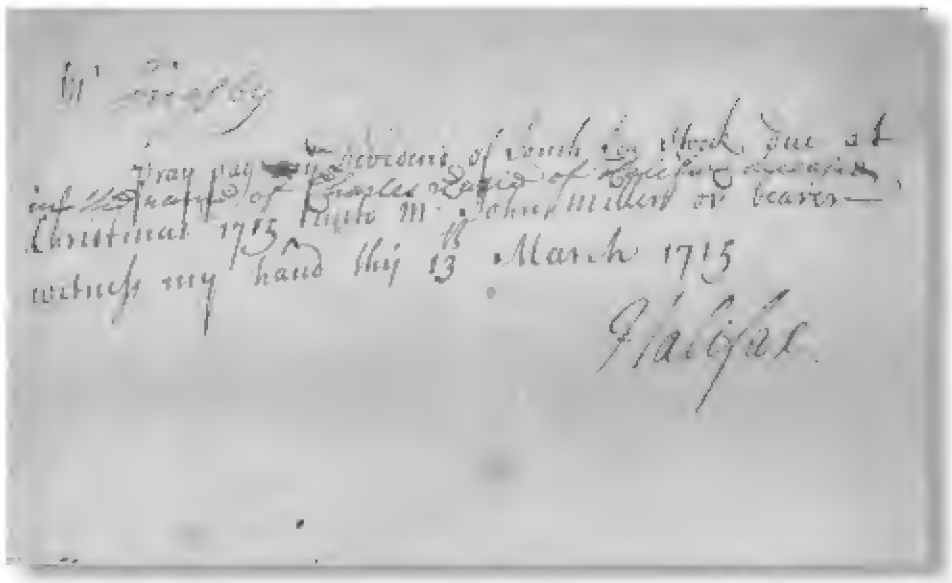
In December 1799, **Jean Jacques Régis de Cambacérès (1753-1824)** was appointed Second Consul under Napoleon. He owed his appointment to this to his vast legal knowledge and his reputation as a moderate republican. His most important work in this period was the drawing up of a new Civil Law Code, later called the Napoleonic Code, France's first modern legal code. Cambacérès' work has thus been enormously influential in European and American legal history. Versions of the code are still in force in Quebec and Louisiana.

An incredible letter concerning the genesis of the Louisiana Purchase with fine association between three major players involved in the treaty. In fine condition. (#26193) **$25,000**

Unbeknownst that the Treaty of Ghent had been signed two weeks prior, Secretary of State James Monroe sends *"a messenger with despatches to the American plenipotentiaries at Ghent"* aboard the schooner "Adeline".
The same vessel would return in February to deliver the Treaty of Ghent to President James Madison

74. MONROE, JAMES. Historic Letter Signed , Three and one-half pages, Quarto, from *"Department of State"* [Washington], dated January 6, 1815. Written to Thomas Butler, *"Marshall of the U.S. for the District of Maryland."*
Monroe writes (in full):"*Department of State, January 6, 1815*
Sir,
Government having engaged the Adeline, a vessel belonging to Mr. Guestier, of Baltimore, as a cartel, to convey a messenger with despatches to the American plenipotentiaries at Ghent, with the privilege to the owner to carry out to Europe passengers and letters, the following Rules, in relation thereto, are to be strictly observed; and, for the better information of persons interested, you may communicate to Mr. Guestier, and to the Collector of the Customs at Baltimore, the contents of this letter:
1. No British male Subject to be allowed to embark, unless he is furnished with a special passport, to that effect, from this Department, to be exhibited to you, or to your proper deputy at Annapolis.
2. Women and children, being British subjects, may proceed, upon application at your office, and convincing you that they are such.
3. Alien friends, vis: Frenchmen, Germans, &c. &c. to be permitted to take passage, without a passport, upon their satisfying you, by reasonable proof, that they are persons of the description they alledge [sic] themselves to be.
4. With respect to American citizens, the Government does not interfere. It neither sanctions nor prohibits their departure.
5. The Letter bag of the cartel must be deposited at your office, where all letters, whether for persons residing in the countries of the continent of Europe, or for persons resident in Great Britain or Ireland, are to be presented for inspection. As, however, there is no disposition to examine private correspondence, further than is necessary to guard the public interests, you are at liberty to refrain from perusing letters directed to the Subjects of friendly powers, except you should have cause to Suspect, from your knowledge of the parties, or otherwise, that the ostensible address of letters, of the kind is used as a cover for clandestine and unlawful communications; in which case you will not fail to inspect them. All letters whatsoever, directed to any part of the British dominions, are to be examined at your office.
6. When the vessel is ready to sail, the letter bag is to be delivered to the captain, either by yourself, your deputy, or the Collector of the Customs at Annapolis, who will be properly instructed on the Subject. No letters are to be conveyed in any other manner.
7. You will keep a list of the passengers; one copy of which you will furnish to the Collector of the Customs at Annapolis, when the vessel is on the point of departure; and forward another copy of it to the Department of State.
I have the honor to be, Sir, Very respectfully, Your obt. Humble svt. Jas. Monroe"
With passengers and dispatches aboard, the schooner "Adeline" left Annapolis for Europe. When it returned in February, aboard was the Treaty of Ghent which reached President Madison on Tuesday evening, February 14, 1815.
The Treaty of Ghent, signed December 24, 1814, ended the War of 1812 between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The treaty restored relations between the two nations to the state in which things were before the war. Due to the slow speed of communication of the era, it took weeks for news of the peace treaty to reach the U.S. and, two days following the date of this letter, the Battle of New Orleans had begun. Andrew Jackson and his forces defeated the invading British Army which was to be the final major battle of the war before news of the peace finally reached the combatants in February.
Also included is a rare broadside containing the text of the Treaty of Ghent, entitled "*Treaty of Peace.*" One page, 8.25" x 17.25", Dover [New Hampshire], [February 18, 1815], "*Printed at the Dover Sun Office*" and containing the entire text of the "*Treaty of Peace and Amity between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty . . . signed at Ghent, on the twenty-fourth day December one thousand eight hundred and fourteen . . . having been, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, duly accepted, ratified and confirmed, on the seventeenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.*" The broadside is signed in type by the signers of the Treaty: Gambier, Henry Goulburn, William Adams, John Quincy Adams, J. A. Bayard, H. Clay, Jona. Russell, and Albert Gallatin. At the conclusion of the broadside are printed signatures of President James Madison and Secretary of State James Monroe. Letter exhibits separations at folds, repaired on verso; otherwise, in fine condition. The broadside exhibits weakness at folds with minor repair on verso. (#26204) **$19,500**





South Sea Bubble

75. [South Sea Company]. Charles Montagu, 1st Earl of Halifax. 1661-1715. English poet and statesman. **Historic Document Signed** as First Lord of the Treasury *"Halifax"*, One page, oblong Octavo, dated March 13, 1715. He pens (in full):
"Mr. Grigsby,

Pray pay Dividend of South Sea Stock due at Christmas 1715 unto M. John Miller or bearer witness my hand this 13th March 1715. Halifax"

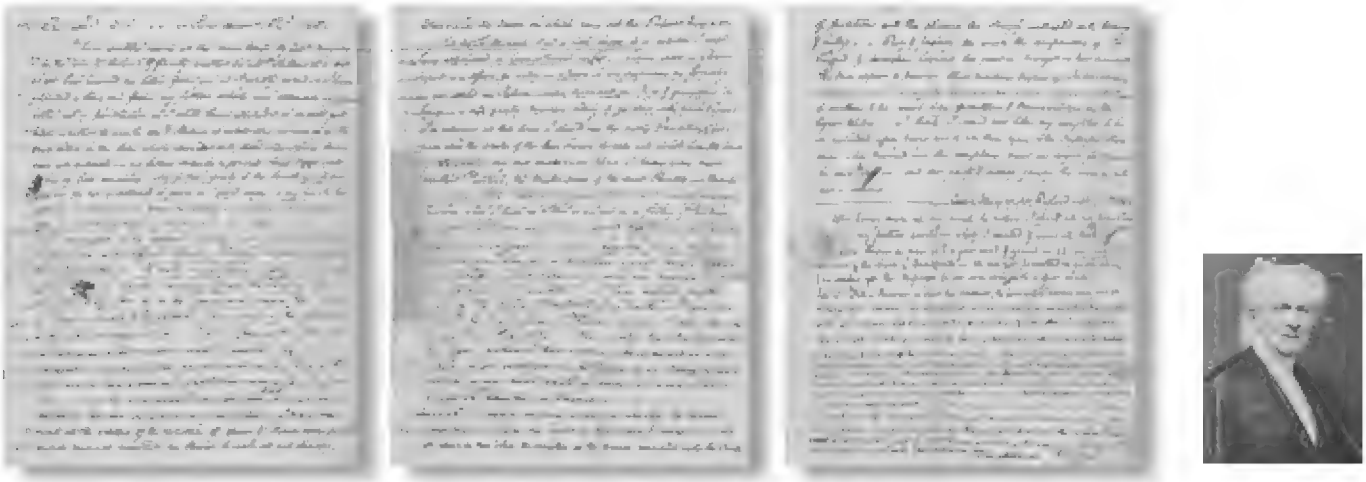
Halifax has amended the directive, adding *"in the name of Charles Earl of Halifax deceased."* The Earl of Halifax deceased was the current Halifax's uncle who died the year before.

The **South Sea Company** was an early experiment in public stock ownership and the public debt, whose ambitious manipulations resulted in the "the great South Sea Bubble" and culminated in a disastrous financial collapse in 1720. Founded in 1711 by Lord Treasurer, Robert Harley, 1st Earl of Oxford, under an Act of Parliament "for Making Good Deficiencies and Satisfying the Publick Credit and for Erecting a Corporation to Carry on a Trade to the South Seas". The promoters, various wealthy individuals, subscribed nearly £10, 000,000 of the national debt on which they received 6% annual interest.

The company was granted a monopoly on British trade with all of South America and the Pacific islands, then known as the "South Seas", and prospered quickly, enjoying enormous success from 1713, largely from lucrative slave-trading rights granted under the Treaty of Asiento with Spain. The Company became a rival of the Bank of England; in 1719, it offered to take over the entire national debt, then some £51,000,000 and to pay the government £3,500,000 for the privilege. Over half of the holders of government annuities converted their annuities to stock in the Company.

Unbridled speculation began: from the opening share price of 128 ½ in January, 1720, the stock rose to 330 in March, to 550 in May, to 890 in June and in July to 1000. In August the bubble burst, and the stock by November had crashed to 135. Thousands of investors and annuity-holders were ruined, the Bank of England's stocks were threatened. Parliament and the Walpole government launched an investigation of the Company and its principals which uncovered blatant bribery, speculation and manipulation, and resulted eventually in the confiscation of the estates of the Directors. Minor toning. (#25978) **$2,950**

76. NIJINSKY, WASLAW. Superb Cabinet Photograph Signed, approx. 6 in. x 8 in., a formal seated portrait of the Russian ballet virtuoso wearing a dark suit & tie. The photograph is mounted on a photographer's matte featuring an elegant vignette surrounding the image. Below, Nijinsky has signed in ink, *"W. Nijinsky 4.11.13."* In fine condition. (#26141) **$9,500**



Rembrandt Peale travels Europe to view the masterpieces of Rubens, Raphael, Titian, and Corraggio

"…I have seen & studied the master-pieces of Rubens, Raphael, Titian, Van Dyck, Corraggio, Paul Veronese, &c. I have selected their beauties, noticed their defects, methodized their systems & have formed an union of their various excellencies."

77. PEALE, REMBRANDT. 1778-1860. American artist. **Autograph Letter Signed**, Three pages, Quarto, written to his wife, **Eleanor Peale**, *"Dr. Eleanor, Paris, August 25th, 1808"*. Peale pens (in full):

"I have written nearly at the same time by Capt. Kenyon & by the way of Holland & finally another by Mr. Saltonstat – but as yet have received no letter from you as I fondly hoped. I have received a long one from my father which was extremely welcome, tho' not so particular as I could have wished. I do not yet know whether to accuse you & Rubens of not writing, as none of the 5000 letters by the Hope which were put into the Police Office have been yet delivered – my father's came by a private hand & was sent to me by Gen. Armstrong. My father speaks of the health of all our families, tho' not so certainly of yours as I could wish. My health has certainly much improved from the continual exercise I am obliged to take in order to see things so distant from each other.

I was present at the National Institute at the delivery of Prizes to the young men in the different schools of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Music, Belles Letters, &c. It really was a glorious sight, in so splendid a Hall, amidst so elegant a company, & from the hands of the Minister of Education to see the young men receive their crowns of flowers, medals & prize books, accompanied by the applause of the whole company. I have likewise been through the Palace of the Conservative Senate – mounted their most magnificent staircase – cast my eyes round on the statues of the great men of modern France – passed thro' various long & elegant rooms, ornamented with great pictures by living artists, until I reached the Senate Chamber, semi-circular & sky-lighted – felt my heart swell at the statues of the worthies of Greece & Rome were pointed out to me – mounted the throne, beneath its rich canopy, where stands the chairs in which none but the Emperor dare sit.

Had the St. Michael staid a little longer it is possible I might have determined to have returned in her. Times wear a gloomy aspect – affairs go badly in Spain – are suspicious in Germany – are not settled in Russia – are turbulent n Italy & grumbling in France – and finally America likely to go war with her or England.

In returning at this time I should lose the public Exhibition; but I have seen the works of the best French artists and should have the honor of Exhibiting my own works. But I have seen much excellent painting, the master-pieces of the great painters. Besides that is a fact which I need not disguise that I find myself miserably lonesome when I have no sitter or am not in a gallery of paintings. I thought I could more easily have subdued these feelings; but the habitudes of 18 or 20 years are not soon forgotten and my ambition almost dies away when put in the balance against domestic happiness. Yet any love for my art blazes out on every new occasion & I conclude that in pursuing one I gain both. I have certainly profited greatly by the voyage, independently of my health – I have seen & studied the master-pieces of Rubens, Raphael, Titian, Van Dyck, Corraggio, Paulo Veronese, &c. I have selected their beauties, noticed their defects, methodized their systems & have formed an union of their various excellencies in the Picture of My Brain, which is still to be my model, assisted by Nature – which I believe is sufficiently beautiful in America.

August 26. France is certainly a charming country, the climate delightful, and Paris the center of knowledge pleasure – but it seems to me this knowledge is too much connected with the pride of ambition and this pleasure too strongly contrasted with misery & distress. Envy & Jealousy too much the companions of the learned & domestic happiness too great a stranger in their pleasures. The men appear to presume their relative degrees of importance, while the women among the poor are too much degraded into beasts of burthen & too much like furniture & merchandise in the higher classes. I think I should not like my daughters to be so restrained when young not to see them more like mistresses than brides when married – the exceptions must be sought for & cannot be calculated on – and wit, gaiety & company occupy the place of all that is wanting.

Coroes, Isle of Wight, England, Sept. 13, 1808

After having made up my mind to return I spent all my time in finishing my pictures, purchasing what I wanted & seeing all that I sailed from Havre de Grace with a fair wind & arrived in 24 hours un- dominion of the Rival of Bonaparte. We are not permitted to go on shore & are waiting for the Messenger to set sail with a fair wind. Sep. 16 Still a prisoner on board the Schooner, the fair wind wasting away and no messenger from London. My amusement all day reading or looking thro' the spyglass at the gay company who come to bathe on the shore & ride about the delightful Isle of Wight with one advantage however, that I am getting used to the notion of the vessel & hope not to be so sick as usual. Sep. 25. Still in England. We obtained permission to land the 22 & therefore took a hearty walk thro' a delightful country & feasted on blackberries. The next day took a ride to the capital town 5 miles off & are now very anxiously expecting the messenger. Could we have supposed he would have delayed so long, I might have gone to London & largely profited by a view of British Portraits but every day we have been expecting to start. 26th. The messenger has arrived & we shall sail tomorrow. New York, Oct. 25, Midnight. We have just arrived in Harbour. 25 days from land to anchor & if I can get out my things to put them into the --- Packet tomorrow, shall joyfully start for my dear home the next day (Thursday) with the fond hope of finding all well & not sorry to see me. Your affectionate, Rem. Peale."

Peale travelled widely, visiting Europe several times to view and study the masterpieces of Rubens, Raphael, and Titian, as well as meet contemporary artists that he admired. His work was greatly influenced by the French painter Jacques-Louis David and the dark and stylized paintings of the 15th and 16th centuries. Light toning, tape repairs at folds, small hole at outer edge of last page where wax seal was removed affecting two words of text. (#25927) **$9,500**

78. "Our Gang" Extremely Rare Vintage Oversize Photograph Signed by the Cast. A black & white, double-weight photograph, measuring 11 in. x 14 in., oblong, depicting eight cast members posing with "Pete" the dog. Standing from left-to-right on the back row and signing on each of their respective images are: ***"Farina"*** (Allen Clayton Hoskins, Jr.), ***"Harry Spear"***, ***"J.R. Smith"***, ***"Joe Cobb"***, ***"Jackie Condon"*** and ***"Jean Darling".*** Inscribed in ink on the bottom of the photograph (in an unknown hand): *"To Mr. Sam Burger – from Hal Roach's 'Our Gang'".* Photographs from this era exhibiting multiple signatures from the juvenile cast members are virtually unheard of. In fine condition. (#26138) **$9,500**

President of the United States of America,

79. POLK, JAMES K. Document Signed as President co-signed by James Buchanan, One page, Folio (approx. 15 ½ in. x 9 ¾ in.), Washington, dated March 15, 1845.

The document states (in part):

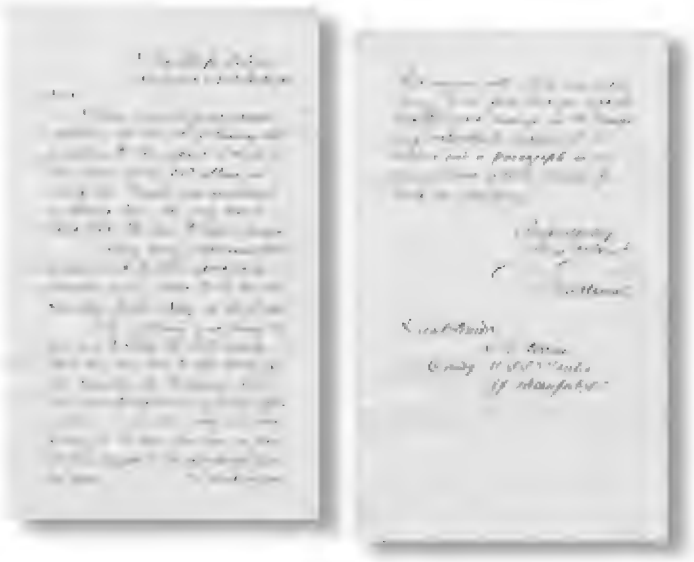
"Know Ye, That reposing special trust and confidence in the Integrity, Ability, and Punctuality of Martin F. Revell, I Have Nominated , and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Do Appoint him Deputy Postmaster at Annapolis, in the State of Maryland, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that Office according to Law…" Signed in ink by the President at the lower right, *"James K. Polk"* and countersigned by Secretary of State, *"James Buchanan.*

Vertical fold expertly reinforced; otherwise, in fine condition with Presidential wafer seal intact. (#26158) **$2,950**

80. POPE BENEDICT XVI (Joseph Alois Ratzinger). 1927- Sovereign of the Vatican City State. Celebrated his Papal Inauguration Mass on 24 April 2005. **Printed Photograph Signed as Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger**, approx. 4 1/8 in. x 5 7/8 in., a black & white head & shoulders portrait of the Benedict XVI taken prior to his papacy as Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger. On the white margin beneath the image, he has penned in black ink the sign of the cross and to the right, *"Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger".* Accompanied with a printed greeting card from the Vatican and original transmittal envelope post marked from the Vatican and addressed in an unknown hand to a "Stefan Petterson" of Sweden. In fine condition. (#26114) **$1,500**

81. PORSCHE, FERDINAND ANTON ERNST "Ferry". 1909-1998. Austrian technical automobile designer and automaker-entrepreneur. **Photograph Signed**, approx. 4 7/8 in. x 6 7/8 in., a black & white waist-up portrait of the smiling sports car legend wearing sport jacket and tie. Signed in ink at the lower left of the image, *"F. Porsche"*. In fine condition. (#26115) **$695**

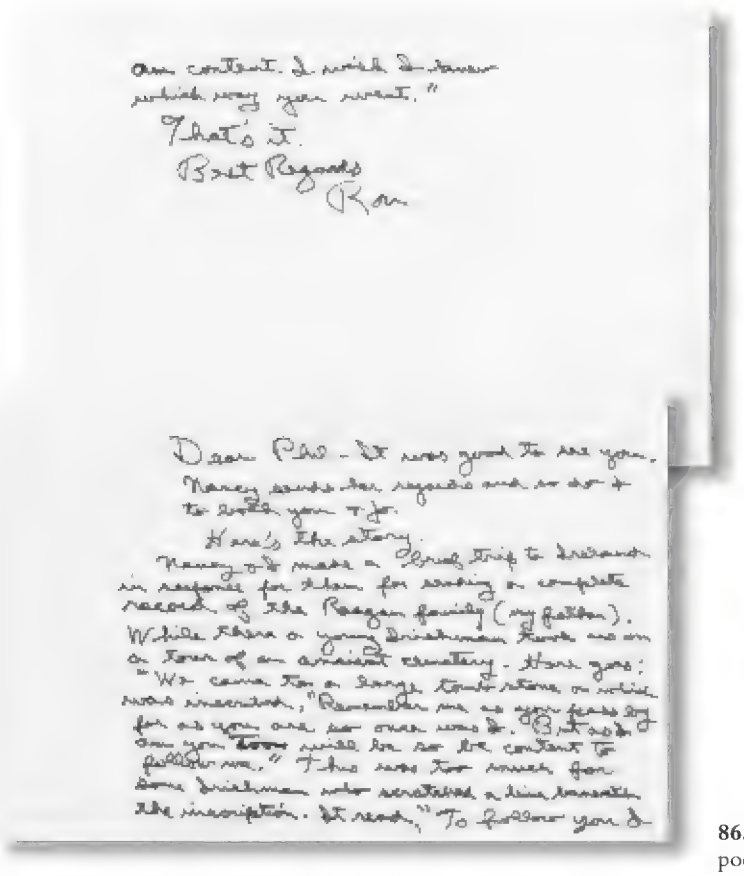
82. PORTER, COLE. 1891-1964. American composer and songwriter. **Wonderful Autograph Musical Quotation Signed,** penned, in ink, on a leaf approx. 5 3/8 in. x 4 1/8 in. Porter has boldly penned a one-bar musical quotation and below which has written, *"In the Still of the Night Cole Porter"* . Porter wrote "In the Still of the Night" for the M-G-M film *Rosalie* (1937) and it was sung by Nelson Eddy. Tommy Dorsey recorded "In the Still of the Night" which hit #3 on the charts in October 1937. On the bottom margin an unknown hand has written in pencil, "From Waldorf Astoria Towers New York, 1961". Slight toning from previous framing; otherwise, in fine condition. (#25979)
$2,500



83. PORTER, DAVID DIXON. 1813-1891. U.S. Naval Admiral. **Civil War-date Letter Signed**, Two pages, legal folio, *"Flag ship 'Malvern', Beaufort, N.C. Jan. 16, 1865"*, written to *"Lieut. Comdr. T.C. Harris: Comdg. U.S.S. 'Yantic' off Beaufort, N.C."*
Porter writes (in part): *"Sir: I have received your communication of the 4th of January 1865 in relation to the report I made of the action of the 24th ultimo, in which the 'Yantic' was mentioned as having been the only vessel that left the line to report damages… My mentioning your leaving the line was to show the little damage that had been done to the vessels of the squadron by the enemy's fire, and not to reflect on yourself, officers or crew. As the enemy was not firing at the time there was no particular danger to be apprehended from his guns. I don't suppose that anyone will attach any importance to the fact that you left the line to report damages, as the damages may naturally be supposed to be serious, and a paragraph in my General Order of battle, provides for such an emergency. Respectfully, Your obt. Servt. [signed] David D. Porter Rear Admiral"*

Admiral Porter discusses an incident during the attacks on Fort Fisher when the "Yantic" was mentioned as being the only vessel that left the line to report damages to the ship and states this action was justified and congruent with his General Order of battle. A nice battle content letter by Admiral Porter. In fine condition. (#) **$1,500**

84. REAGAN, RONALD. Photograph Signed, approx. 8 in. x 10 in., a handsome black & white head and shoulders image of Reagan taken while starring in one of his films wearing a light-colored suit and tie. Signed in black ink on the image, *"Ronald Reagan"*. In fine condition. (#) **$395**



Dear Phil - It was good to see you. Nancy sends her regards and so do I to both you & Jo.

Here's the story.

Nancy & I made a brief trip to Ireland in response for them sending a complete record of the Reagan family (my father). While there a young Irishman took us on a tour of an ancient cemetery. Here goes: We came to a large tombstone on which was inscribed, 'Remember me as you pass by for as you are so once was I. But as I am you too will be so be content to follow me.' This was too much for some Irishman who scratched a line beneath the inscription. It read, 'To follow you I am content. I wish I knew which way you went.'

That's it.

Best Regards,

Ron

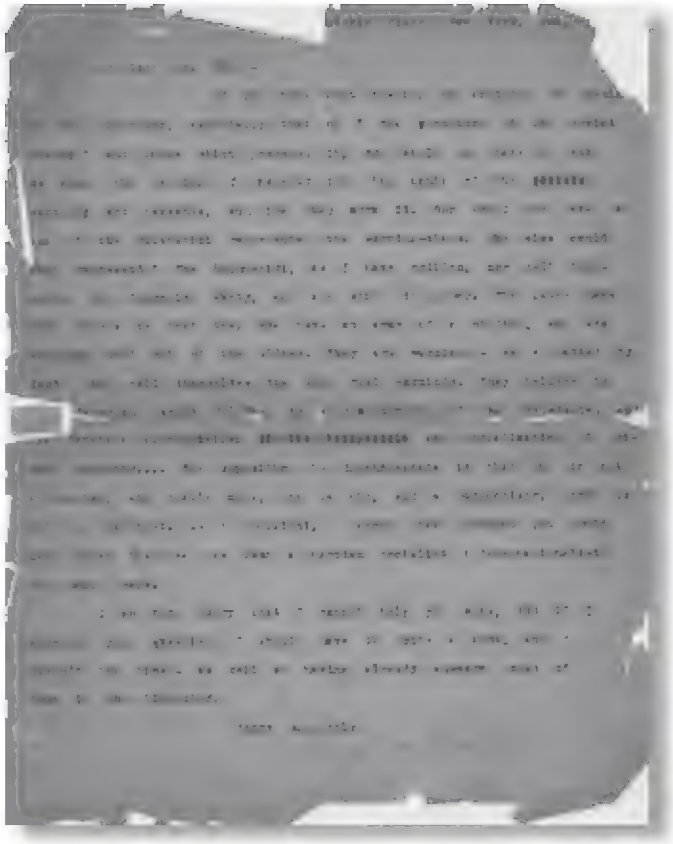
Marvelous storyteller Ronald Reagan recalls his trip to Ireland to research his family genealogy

85. REAGAN, RONALD. Autograph Letter Signed, *"Ron"*, penned on his blind-stamped crested notecard stationery, approx. 7 ¼ in. x 5 in., no place or date. Accompanied with the original transmittal envelope, addressed to "Mr. Phil Regan…Pasadena, California".

Reagan pens (in full): *"Dear Phil – It was good to see you. Nancy sends her regards and so do I to both you and Jo.*
Here's the story. Nancy and I made a brief trip to Ireland in response for them sending a complete record of the Reagan family (my father). While there a young Irishman took us on a tour of an ancient cemetery. Here goes: We came to a large tombstone on which was inscribed, 'Remember me as you pass by for as you are so once was I. But as I am you too will be so be content to follow me.' This was too much for some Irishman who scratched a line beneath the inscription. It read, 'To follow you I am content. I wish I knew which way you went.'

That's it.
Best regards,
Ron"

Reagan's father, Jack [John Reagan (1883-1941], was a second-generation Catholic Irish-American. Ronald relished his Irish background, frequently breaking the ice at formal meetings with his marvelous story-telling, supposedly a popular Irish pastime. He often joked at cabinet meetings with Don Regan, his Treasury Secretary, and later his Chief of Staff, about their presumed common ancestor. In fine condition. (#26186) **$3,950**



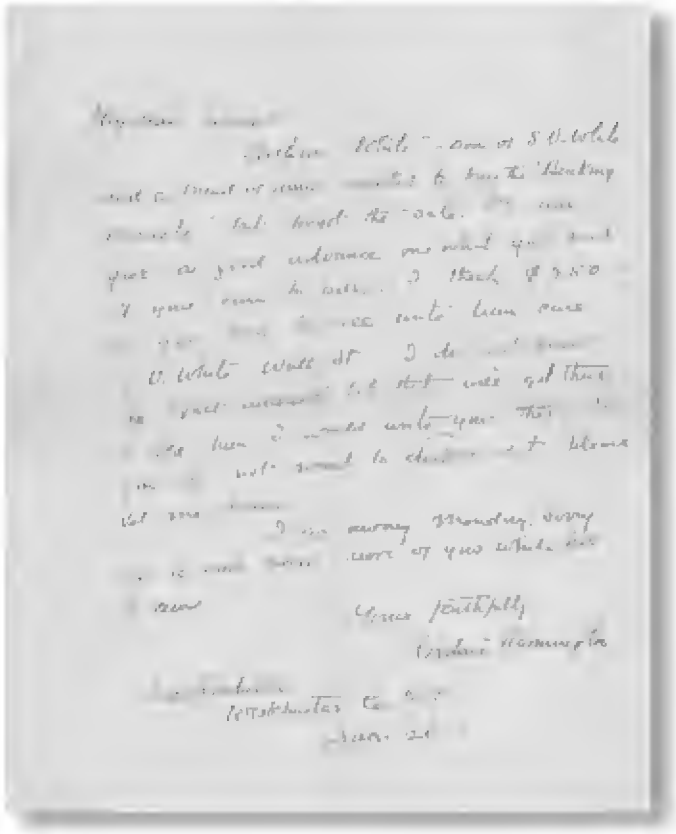
After having witnessed the Bolshevik Revolution first hand, journalist and Communist Labor Party founder John Reed informs a Socialist on Bolshevik policies in Russia

86. REED, JOHN SILAS "JACK". 1887-1920. American journalist, poet and communist activist. **Typed Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, from [missing address] Patchin Place, New York, Jan, 6 [no year, c. 1919]. Written to: "My dear Dr. Ball". Signed in pencil, *"John Reed"*.
Reed writes (in full):
"My dear Dr. Ball – If you have been reading my articles on Russia in the Liberator, especially that on 'The Structure of the Soviet States' and those which preceded it, you would not have to ask me about the passing of property into the hands of the workers and peasants, and how they work it. Nor would you have to ask if the Bolsheviki, represented the working-class. Who else could they represent? The Bolsheviki, as I have written, now call themselves the Communist Party, and are still in power. The lates[t] news from Russia is that they now have an army of a million, and are whipping hell out of the Allies. They are Marxians – as a matter of fact, they call themselves the only real Marxists. They believe in [pro]letarian revolt followed by a dictatorship of the proletariat and one forcible expropriation and socialization of private property…The opposition to Breshkovskaya is that she is not a Marxian, and what's more, she is old, and a compromiser. Gorky is not an Anarchist. As a Socialist, I should have thought you would have known that he has been a Marxian Socialist (Internationalist) for many years.

I am very sorry that I cannot help you more, but if I answered your questions I should have to write a book, and I haven't the time – as well as having already answered most of them in the Liberator. Yours sincerely John Reed"

Reed returned to the U.S. on April 28, 1918 as an enthusiastic supporter of the new revolutionary socialist government. After being an eyewitness to the Bolshevik Revolution, Reed wrote his book *10 Days that Shook the World* (published in early 1919). Jack took pains to defend the Bolsheviks and oppose American intervention, but a hyper-patriotic public incensed at Russia's departure from the war, gave him a generally cold reception. Excellent content from Reed relaying his enthusiasm and admiration for the Bolsheviks. General chipping with separations at the folds. (#26101) **$2,500**

87. REEVES, GEORGE. 1914–1959. American actor, known best for his portrayal as Superman in the 1950s TV series. **Rare Photograph Signed**, approx. 8 in. x 10 in., a double-weight, matte finish black & white head & shoulders portrait of the smiling actor wearing a tuxedo. Signed in fountain pen on the image, *"Sincerely yours, George Reeves"*. In very fine condition. (#26137) **$4,950**



Frederic Remington writes to a buyer of his "Bucking Broncho" at auction

"...a friend of mine wanted to buy the 'Bucking Broncho' but forgot the sale. He will give a good advance on what you paid if you care to sell."

88. REMINGTON, FREDERIC. 1861-1909. American painter, sculptor and illustrator. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, from New Rochelle, New York, dated January 26th [no year]. On laid linen paper with large, centered watermark depicting the Star of the Order of the Thistle and the words, "Memo Me Impune Lacessit," the Latin motto of the Order translated as, "No one attacks me with impunity".
Remington pens (in full):
"My dear James –

Arthur White – son of S.V.White—and a friend of mine wanted to buy the 'Bucking Broncho' but forgot the sale. He will give a good advance on what you paid if you care to sell. I think $250. If you care to sell write him care S.V.White Wall St. I do not know the exact address but that will get there. I told him I would write you this. If you do not want to dispose of it, please let me know. I go away Monday. Sorry not to have seen more of you while here. I am Yours faithfully Frederic Remington New Rochelle Westchester Co. N.Y."

Arthur White was a stockbroker, whose wife, Margaret Beecher White, was granddaughter of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. His father, mentioned by Remington, was former Congressman Stephen Van Culen White who had represented New York in the House of Representatives from 1887-1889.

"A Bucking Broncho" was used as the frontispiece of Richard Davis Harding's "The West from a Car-Window" (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1892) and is regarded as one of Remington's signature works. In fine condition. (#26050) **$3,950**

89. ROCKEFELLER, JOHN D. 1839-1937. American oil magnate. **Rare Photograph Signed**, approx. 7 ½ in. x 9 ½ in., oblong, a double weight black & white photograph of the aged founder of Standard Oil seated at his desk with pencil in hand. Signed in dark fountain pen on the image, *"John D. Rockefeller"*. Bears "Fotograms News Photo Service" stamp and typewritten labels on verso stating "John D. Rockefeller Chapter VI" and "At his winter home, Ormond, Florida." In fine condition. (#26111) **$2,950**

91. ROOSEVELT, FRANKLIN D. Photograph Signed, approx. 8 in. x 10 in., a light sepia head & shoulders portrait of the President (by Pach Bros. N.Y.) wearing dark coat and tie. Inscribed in ink in the white margin beneath the image, *"For my old friend & colleague John J. Boylan from Franklin D. Roosevelt"*. **John J. Boylan** (1878-1938) was a Democratic member of the U.S. House of Representatives from New York who served in New York's 15th congressional district from March 4, 1923 until his death, October 5, 1938. In very fine condition. (#26130) **$2,500**

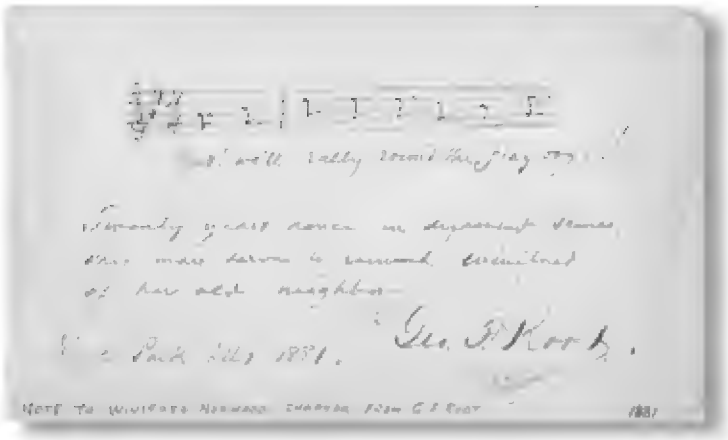
90. ROOSEVELT, ELEANOR. 1884-1962. First Lady of the U.S. from 1933-1945. **Elegant Photograph Signed as First Lady**, approx. 7 3/4 in. x 9 5/8 in., a formal seated portrait (by Bachrach, 1941) of the First Lady wearing a full-length evening gown while seated beside a desk at the White House. Prominently exhibited on the desk is a framed profile portrait of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Roosevelt has inscribed, in ink, on the image, "To David Schuer With good wishes Eleanor Roosevelt". In fine condition. (#26110) **$1,500**

Teddy Roosevelt signs a photograph for his personal physician

92. ROOSEVELT, THEODORE. 1858-1919. 16th President of the U.S. **Superb Oversize Photograph Signed as President**, approx. 10 3/4 in. x 14 in., oblong. The light sepia image depicts the bespectacled President seated at his desk holding up some papers. Inscribed in black fountain pen on the image, *"To Alexander Lambert with the affectionate regard of his friend Theodore Roosevelt March 4th 1907"*. Alexander Lambert was Roosevelt's personal physician and family friend. Tipped to a photographer's matte. Slight chipping at corners; otherwise, in fine condition. (#26188) **$3,500**

93. ROOSEVELT, THEODORE. 1858-1919. 26th President of the U.S. **Incredible Oversize Photograph as "Rough Rider" Signed as President**, approx. 18 in. x 22 in. (image measures 9 ¾ in. x 13 ¼ in.), a fantastic full-length image (by Pach Bros. N.Y.) of Roosevelt standing outside his tent in the field wearing his "Rough Rider" uniform. Beneath the image (on the photographer's matte), Roosevelt has signed, with sentiment, in black fountain pen, *"with best wishes from Theodore Roosevelt Nov. 21, 1904"*.

Upon the 1898 Declaration of War launching the Spanish-American War, Roosevelt resigned from the Navy Department and with the aid of U.S. Army Colonel Leonard Wood, found volunteers from cowboys from the Western territories to Ivy League friends from New York, forming the First U.S. Volunteer Cavalry Regiment. The newspapers called them the "Rough Riders." Originally Roosevelt held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and served under Colonel Wood. In Roosevelt's own account, "The Rough Riders," "after General Young was struck down with the fever, and Wood took charge of the brigade. This left me in command of the regiment, of which I was very glad, for such experience as we had had is a quick teacher." Accordingly, Wood was promoted to Brigadier General of Volunteer Forces and Roosevelt was promoted to Colonel and given command of the Regiment. Under his leadership, the "Rough Riders" became famous for dual charges up Kettle Hill and San Juan Hill on July 1, 1898. Out of all the "Rough Riders", Roosevelt was the only one with a horse – the troopers' horses had been left behind because transport ships were in short supply – and used it to ride back and forth between rifle pits at the forefront of the advance up Kettle Hill; an advance which he urged in absence of any orders from superiors. However, he was forced to walk up the last part of Kettle Hill on foot, due to barbed wire entanglement and after his horse, Little Texas, became tired. Roosevelt was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor in 2001 for his actions, and the medal is currently on display in the Roosevelt Room of the White House. Without question, the finest signed image as "Rough Rider" we have ever encountered. In very fine condition. (#26075) **$29,500**



The Battle Cry of Freedom

94. ROOT, GEORGE FREDERICK. 1820-1895. American composer known for his popular U.S. Civil War songs. **Autograph Musical Quotation Signed**, One page, approx. 7 in. x 4 in., from Hyde Park, Illinois, dated 1881.

Below the first two handwritten musical bars of his most famous composition, *The Battle Cry of Freedom*, the composer pens (in full):

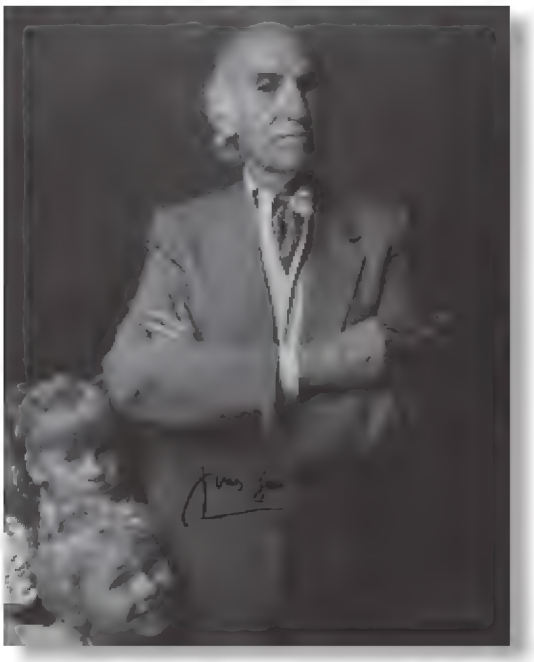
"Yes! We'll rally 'round the Flag boys!" Beneath, Root has additionally written, "*Twenty years hence in different scenes, this may serve to remind Winifred of her old neighbor. Geo. F. Root.* Hyde Park, Ill. 1881."

Below, an unknown hand has written in pencil, "Note to Winifred Norwood-Shapker from G.F. Root 1881".

George Root wrote numerous popular martial songs during the Civil War, including *Tramp! Tramp! Tramp!, Just before the Battle, Mother* and *the First Gun is Fired*. His best known work, *The Battle Cry of Freedom,* was composed in 1862 and was popular even overseas.

Accompanied with a four-page printed song sheet entitled "Patriotic Songs," containing fourteen songs, including *The Battle Cry of Freedom*. Minor irregular left margin, distant from the writing; otherwise, in fine condition. (#26205) **$950**

95. SHERMAN, WILLIAM T. 1820-1891. American army commander. **Impressive Signed Cabinet Photograph** with an additional **Autograph Note Signed** on the verso, 4 ¼ in. x 6 ½ in., sepia-tone, a formal portrait by Mathew Brady of the victorious Union general, shown seated with his arms folded across his chest. Wearing full military dress, this image was taken during Sherman's tenure as General and Commander of the Army, in which position he served from 1869-1884 (his retirement). Signed at the lower margin, *"W.T. Sherman, General"*. The verso is handwritten in black ink, *"To Miss Marion Stanley Abbot with the Compliments of W.T. Sherman, General. Washington D.C., February 28, 1870"*. In fine condition. (#25301) **$2,950**



96. SALK, JONAS E. 1914-1995. American medical researcher and virologist. **Color Photograph Signed**, approx. 8 in. x 10 in., a wonderful image of the discoverer of the Polio vaccine wearing a suit with his arms crossed while holding a hypodermic syringe in his right hand and two children standing by his side. Signed in black ink on the image, *"Jonas Salk"*. In 1948, while working at the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Salk, along with a skilled team of researchers he assembled, worked for seven years to develop the vaccine against Polio. When the success of his trials were made public on April 12, 1955, Salk was hailed as a "miracle worker" who would be forever remembered in medical history. In fine condition. (#26098) **$395**

In a letter personifying his concept of "total war", William T. Sherman, following the burning of Atlanta and his March to the Sea, is steadfast in his resolve to break the Confederacy – both militarily and psychologically

"…the Enemy himself has destroyed the Peedee Bridge and has on the Railroad at Sumpterville and between it and Florence a vast amount of rolling stock the destruction of which is all important and it should be done before any repairs can be made whereby they can be removed…As to the Garrisons of those Cities, I don't feel disposed to be over generous and should not hesitate to burn Savannah, Charleston and ~~Augusta~~ Wilmington or either of them if the Garrisons were needed."

"Do not let your Command rest on its own but keep them going all the time even if for no other purpose than to exhaust the Enemy's Country or compel him to defend it. The simple fact that a man's home has been visited by an Enemy makes a soldier in Lee's & Johnston's Army very anxious to get home to look after his family & property."

"I want to collect an army that can whip Lee in open fight if he lets go Richmond which I think he will soon be forced to do."

97. SHERMAN, WILLIAM T. Historic Civil War-date Autograph Letter Signed, Four pages, Quarto, on "Headquarters, Military Division of the Mississippi, In the Field" lined letterhead stationery, *"12 miles from Fayetteville, N.C. Raleigh Road."*, dated March 15, 1865. Written, in pencil, to Major General Quincy Adams Gillmore, Commanding Department of the South, Charleston. Sherman writes (in full): *"12 miles from Fayetteville, NC, Raleigh Road. Maj. Genl. Q.A. Gillmore Cmdg. Dept. of the South, Charleston General, I got a file of Northern papers yesterday from Wilmington in which I observe you are in Command of the Dept. of the South. I have had no official communications from the War Dept. or Genl Grant since my departure from Savannah and am compelled to pick up information the best way I can. I wrote to General Foster from Fayetteville supposing him in command of the Dept. and hope you got the letter, and it is a fear that its contents may not reach you promptly, which induces me to write this. When at Columbia I had the Railroad broken down to Kingsville, and the Wateree Bridge. Subsequently from Cheraw I arrived to strike Florence but sent too weak a party, but the Enemy himself has destroyed the Peedee Bridge and has on the Railroad at Sumpterville and between it and Florence a vast amount of rolling stock the destruction of which is all important and it should be done before any repairs can be made whereby they can be removed. I want it done at once and leave you to devise the way. I think 2500 men lightly equipped with pack mules only. Could reach the Road either from Georgetown or the Santee Bridge. I think also that you can easily make up that force from Savannah and Charleston. As to the Garrisons of those Cities, I don't feel disposed to be over generous and should not hesitate to burn Savannah, Charleston and ~~Augusta~~ Wilmington or either of them if the Garrisons were needed. Savannah & Wilmington are the only really useful ports because of their inland Rivers. Still I suppose you can always get Garrisons of sick, disabled or indifferent troops. All real good soldiers must now be marching. Do not let your Command rest on its own but keep them going all the time even if for no other purpose than to exhaust the Enemy's Country or compel him to defend it. The simple fact that a man's home has been visited by an Enemy makes a soldier in Lee's & Johnston's Army very anxious to get home to look after his family & property. But the expedition I have indicated to Sumpterville & Florence has even higher Aims. Those cars and locomotives should be destroyed if to do it cost you four hundred men. I know you can get them all the bacon, beef, meat &c. your Command may want and a good deal of corn meal. The Men could march without knapsacks – with a rough blanket and carry 8 days provisions which with what is in the Country will feed the Command two weeks. Let it be done at once and select your own point of departure. After destroying these cars and engines (not merely destroying them but an absolute destruction of boilers, steam chambers, connections rods, flanges, etc. Powder can be used to good advantage in blowing up boilers and Engines but we use cold chisels and Crowbars,) you may reduce your Garrison to the minimum and send any spare men to Newbern & Goldsboro. I want to collect an army that can whip Lee in open fight if he lets go Richmond which I think he will soon be forced to do. Yrs. Truly, W.T. Sherman Maj. Genl."*

Sherman's march through Georgia and the Carolinas undermined the Confederacy's ability to continue fighting. Sherman and U.S. Army commander, Lt. General Ulysses S. Grant, believed that the Civil War would end only if the Confederacy's strategic, economic, and psychological capacity for warfare were decisively broken. Sherman therefore applied the principles of scorched earth: he ordered his troops to burn crops, kill livestock, consume supplies, and destroy civilian infrastructure along their path. This policy is often considered a component strategy of total war. His march frightened Southerners who believed the Confederacy could protect their homeland. Sherman's strategy of psychological warfare worked. Desertions increased in Lee's Army as soldiers hurriedly returned home to their families, many requested to do so by mothers and wives.

Sherman's military strategy was also successful. On July 27, 1868, Robert E. Lee, in a letter to former Union General William S. Smith, wrote how Sherman's march through Georgia and the Carolinas affected his own military actions shortly before his surrender to General Grant. In part, "As regards the movements of General Sherman, it was easy to see that, unless they were interrupted, I should be compelled to abandon the defense of Richmond, and with a view of arresting his progress I so weakened my force by sending reinforcements to South and North Carolina that I had not sufficient men to man my lines. Had they not been broken, I should have abandoned them as soon as General Sherman reached the Roanoke…"

The finest Sherman letter we have handled, discussing all the key elements of his controversial "total war" strategy against the Confederacy: threatening to burn Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington, destroying railroads and infrastructure, pillaging supplies, troops travelling light – living off the land and the devastating psychological impact of the enemy visiting a man's family and property. General Lee surrendered 25 days following the date of this letter. (#26058) **$29,500**

Five months before he is offered command of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment, which would become the first regiment comprised of freed slaves, Robert Gould Shaw writes home to his sister, referring to her as having an "extraordinary misunderstanding of my views on Emancipation", as well as the current sad state of the Union Army

"A friend of mine told me several weeks since that the rebels were coming up behind Pope, as they did, and then, he said they would cross the Potomac, with the object of going into Pennsylvania. We shall see if this comes as true as the other part. I thought it wild at the time, but I see this is now spoken of in the papers as their object. My friend told me he had this information 'as direct as if it had come second-hand from Jeff. Davis.' From what I can hear our army is very much demoralized. What beastly poor generals we have had!"

98. SHAW, ROBERT GOULD. Colonel in command of the all-black 54th Massachusetts Regiment in the U.S. Civil War. **Rare Civil War-date Autograph Letter Signed**, Eight pages, 4 ½ in. x 7 ¼ in., from Locust Wood, September 7, 1862, written to his sister, Susanna.

Shaw pens (in full): *"Locust Wood, Sept. 7, '62*

My dear girl – I have been all day with my friend Charles Morris the Rector of Trinity School. We have talked steadily & hard at Greek, Latin, Metaphysics, Theology & music so you must not be surprised if I am bad company now (though I am concerted enough to think you don't often find me bad company nowadays). Finally I have got away from Morris by setting him to singing with the girls – Anna, Mary & her friend Sarah Danson, who are the only other people in the house. He can't talk a bit to women and it was quite an inspiration in me to set him to singing, as otherwise I should not have got away before midnight.

I am going to Barney's tomorrow evening with Molly, having this house empty; and shall stay there till Wednesday, when I shall come on after you, unless you countermand me again.

When I wrote you on Friday, I used up all my time & paper in explaining your Extraordinary misunderstanding of my views on Emancipation – and scarcely said a word as to why I did not then go on to Bradly & take my chance of getting accommodation. I suppose that you understood, however. My father has gone to Saratoga & it is the more necessary that I should be at the office. I therefore thought it best to take three or four days together at the middle of this week, and then secure the pleasure of your company home. I hoped to be able to have been on Tuesday evening, but my father's absence will necessitate my writing several letters for the steamer's mail that he usually writes, which will make it too late to have by Tuesday's boat; so I shall have to wait for Wednesday.

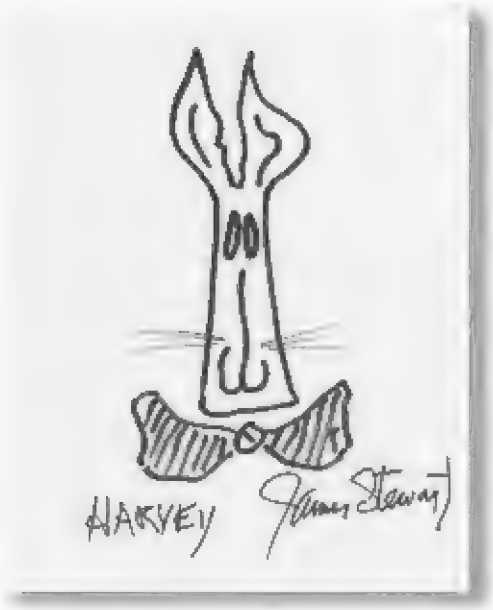
I want to see you awfully, my dear. I have been feeling bad, and discontented and unhappy—as I used to feel often in old times, but only once before of late. Lucky for you, you weren't here, isn't it. Morris don't mind. He used to be so himself, & meditate suicide, and I used to cheer him up. That was when he first got married.

You said in the late letter that you should think anybody wild who talked of peaceable separation now. I am afraid there are a good many more than most people imagine, who think of it. I enclose an extract from a speech which Cassius Clay has just delivered, and [William G.] *Brownlow, who was as strong as anybody, now says that the government seems so incompetent in relieving the loyal men of East Tennessee that he shall endorse their giving up. It seems by the news today that the rebels have got into Maryland; and I am afraid that our present general commanding, 'glorious little Mae', is the boy to get them out. A* [?] *friend of mine told me several weeks since that the rebels were coming up behind Pope, as they did, and then, he said they would cross the Potomac, with the object of going into Pennsylvania. We shall see if this comes as true as the other part. I thought it wild at the time, but I see this is now spoken of in the papers as their object. My friend told me he had this information 'as direct as if it had come second-hand from Jeff. Davis.' From what I can hear our army is very much demoralized. What beastly poor generals we have had! I saw a note, two days since, from and Italian of very good family & first rate military Education—brother of the present governor of Tuscany. He has been Colonel of one of our Volunteer regiments but has resigned for some reason. The note was to recommend one of his captains for the Colonelcy of a new regiment – and after speaking of him very highly as a man thoroughly fitted to command a regiment, he said, 'in fact, though it is a great praise to say so, I can conscientiously add, that Capt.—is better fitted to be a General than any man I have seen in that part, in this country.' I hope all this sort of writing doesn't make you blue. If it does I won't write do any more, but I like to say to your first what I think. As for me, I am callous. If we won't help ourselves, why, God won't help us—or can't be expected to do it. We don't want more men, having already more than we can manage with the generals we have.*

Poor Matty & Louie Delafield got awful 'wipe', the other day, from one of his neighbors, a democrat, who made a speech in Jersey City, and alluded to his own son having gone to war, all democrat and peace-man as he once was, while the two sons of his neighbors, both prominent Republicans, who had done much to bring on the war, remained in inglorious ease at home.

The music stopped since time since, and the girls went to bed. I gave Morris a wad to keep him quiet, but cannot leave him alone any longer. Good night, my dearest sweetest girl. Your loving R."

Robert Gould Shaw won fame when he was killed leading the 54th Massachusetts black regiment in their near suicidal assault on Fort Wagner, South Carolina, on July 18, 1863. Earlier in the summer of 1861, the twenty-three-year-old student and Boston resident had enlisted as a 2nd lieutenant in the 2nd Massachusetts Infantry. In the spring of 1863, Shaw was promoted to a colonel and given leadership of the 54th. The soldiers of the 54th impressed Shaw with their dedication and valor, which they demonstrated during the Fort Wagner assault. Shaw's leadership of the regiment is portrayed in the film *Glory* (1989) and some of his letters are quoted in Ken Burns' documentary, *The Civil War* (1990). A wonderful letter loaded with insights into his abolitionist views and his frame of mind prior to accepting his historic Colonelcy of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment. Some separation at the folds; otherwise, in fine condition. (#26202) **$12,500**



99. STEWART, JAMES "Jimmy". 1908-1997. Iconic American film & stage actor. **Hand-Drawn Caricature of "Harvey" Signed,** One page, approx. 8 in. x 10 in., an endearing sketch, accomplished in black and blue ink marker, by Stewart of "Harvey," the invisible six-foot, three-and-one-half-inch rabbit whom he called his best friend in the classic film of the same name (1950). Beneath the sketch, Stewart has signed, *"HARVEY James Stewart"*. Perfect for display. In fine condition. (#26105) **$695**

101. TAYLOR, ROBERT. 1911-1969. American film actor. **Vintage Photograph Signed,** approx. 8 in. x 10 in., a handsome black & white image depicting the debonair actor in formal military uniform leaning over a chair back. Inscribed in ink on the image, "*To Jean My best wishes Robert Taylor*". Rubber stamp on verso reads, "Robert Taylor Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer". Minor toning; otherwise, in fine condition. (#) **$250**

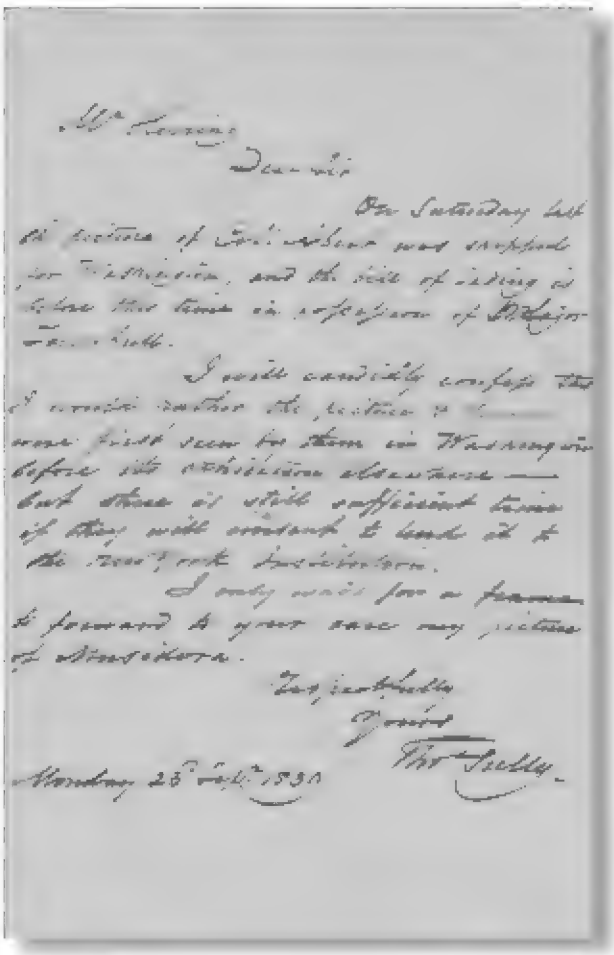
Portrait painter Thomas Sully delivers his portrait of Colonel John J. Abert--a painting that now resides at West Point

100. SULLY, THOMAS. 1783-1872. English-born American portrait painter. **Autograph Letter Signed,** One page, Octavo, [no place], dated September 23, 1839. Written to "Mr. Herring", most likely to fellow American portrait painter James Herring. On verso, Sully has penned the address, *"Mr. Herring New York. By Mr. Earle}"*

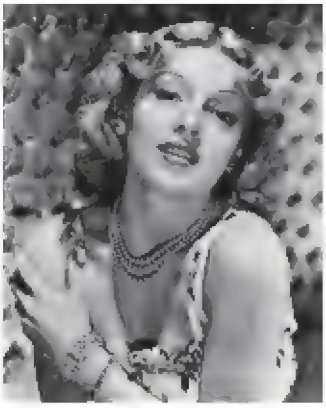
Sully pens (in full):

"Mr. Herring
Dear Sir
On Saturday last the picture of Col. Abert was shipped for Washington; and the bill of lading is before this time in possession of Major Turnbull.
I will candidly confess that I would rather the picture & frame were first seen by them in Washington before its exhibition elsewhere--but there is still sufficient time if they will consent to lend it to the New York Institution.
I only wait for a frame to forward to your care my picture of Musidora.
Respectfully
yours,
Thos. Sully
Monday 23rd Sept. 1839"

The portrait of Colonel John J. Abert was commissioned by the Colonel's corps and was executed in 1839. The painting now resides at West Point. Sully mentions his work of the fictitious heroine, "Musidora" (painted in 1835), which is his only known nude, considered by his early 18th century Victorian audience to be both chaste and erotic. Excellent content concerning Sully's artwork. Expertly inlaid with fine black borders. In fine condition. (#26108) **$1,950**



102. TCHAIKOVSKY, PIOTR ILLICH. Exceptional Cabinet Photograph Signed, 4 1/4 in. x 6 1/2 in., an impressive sepia-tone vignette portrait of the composer taken at a formal sitting. Signed in Cyrillic *"P. Tchaikovsky"* in ink below the image with inscription to "Richard Hildebrand" and dated *"14 Dec. 1887"*. Above the image, Hildebrand has inscribed and dedicated the photograph to another recipient. With a brilliant gift for both melody and orchestration, coupled with his music's dramatic excitement and emotional intensity, Tchaikovsky is one of the most popular composers of all time. He is, without question, the best known and most revered of the Russian romantics. This fantastic cabinet photograph is one of the finest we have encountered. In fine condition. (#26142) **$9,500**



103. TURNER, LANA. 1921-1995. American actress. **Legal Contract Signed**, Two pages, Quarto, Universal City, California, dated May 22, 1959. The document is an amendment to a "two picture contract" between Turner and Universal Pictures Company, Inc.

The document states (in part):

"Dear Miss Turner:

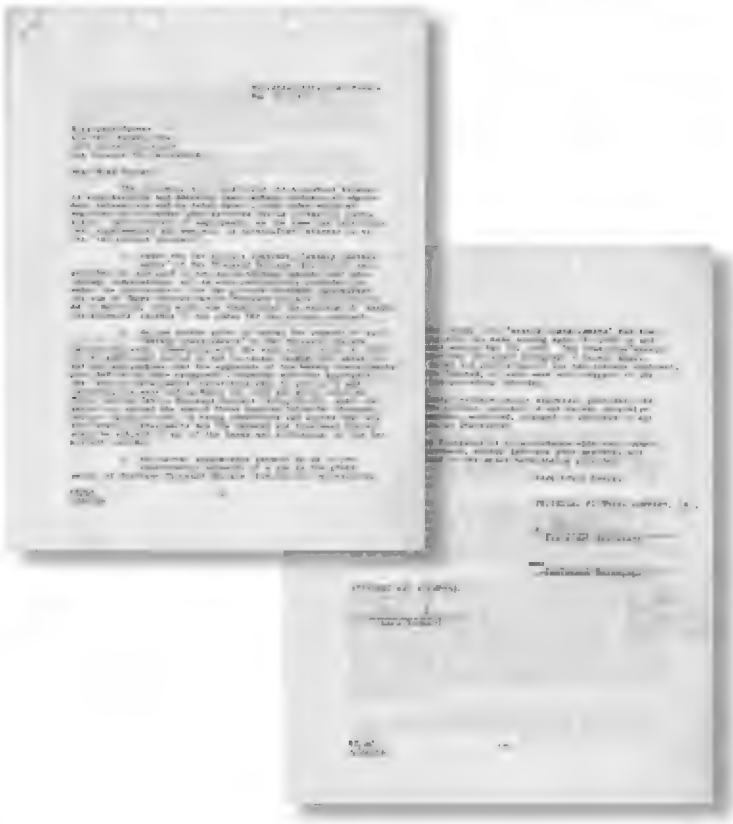
The following will constitute the agreement between us supplementing and amending that certain contract of employment between you and us dated June 1, 1956 under which we employed you to render your services for us in two (2) photoplays. Said contract of employment, as the same has heretofore been supplemented and amended, is hereinafter referred to as the 'two picture contract'.

Under the two picture contract, 'weekly installments' of Two Thousand Dollars ($2,000.00) each provided for and paid to you as an advance against your percentage compensation, all as more particularly provided for under the provisions of the two picture contract, aggregated the sum of Three Hundred Twelve Thousand Dollars ($312,000.00) as of March 28, 1959 which sum constituted the maximum of 'weekly installments' payable to you under the two picture contract...

Approved and Accepted:

[signed in ink] *Lana Turner"*

During the time span of this agreement, Turner starred in *The Lady Takes a Flyer* and *Imitation of Life* for Universal Pictures. Two binder holes at top with separations and staple at upper left; otherwise, in fine condition. (#) **$295**



**After leaving The White House,
Harry S. Truman tours Europe and takes notice of
Michelangelo's oversight–not circumcising "David"!**

"Back in Rome, we looked over some of the art of Michael Angelo [sic.] His David, about which there are ravings, is not a Jew at all. He is not circumcised!"

104. TRUMAN, HARRY S. Autograph Letter Signed, on imprinted personal "Harry S. Truman, Federal Reserve Bank Building, Kansas City, 6, Missouri" stationery, Four pages, Quarto, dated July 20, 1956. Written to his friend and former Secretary of State, **Dean Acheson** (served 1949-53). After leaving the White House in 1953, Truman traveled a fair amount throughout the United States, but rarely went overseas. This remarkable letter sums up the first European trip the Trumans made in 1956, in which they visited France, Italy, Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, and Great Britain. Their final days were spent in London, where Truman (at the age of 72) saw the city for the first (and last) time, received an Oxford honorary degree, and lunched at 10 Downing Street with his close friend Winston Churchill. (In fact, the honorary degree had been offered in 1953, but had to be twice postponed. Still, Truman greatly valued the honor.)

Truman pens (in part; spelling un-corrected):

"Dear Dean:

Our trip was fantastic. At the ship going and coming we were treated as if we still lived at 1600 Penna. Ave! At La Havre, Paris, Rome, Naples, Assissi, Venice, Vincenzia, Salzburg, Munich, Bonn, the Loire Valley, Brussels, The Hague, Amsterdam, Haarlem, London, Oxford, Chartwell, 10 Downing Street, Buckingham Palace, Southhampton we were overwhelmed with kindness.

Paris, on our arrival from the ship on the way to Rome, they mobbed us. There were 2000 people at the station and only four police, two gendarm, and one security officer. The Boss and Mrs. Woodward were squeezed out and almost mashed. I had to send a policeman for them. Rome same way, same experience.

We went to the Greek temple area at Palstera and the ladies' hair doos were as now and so were they in Pompeii. so were they in Pompeii. My sympathies were with the slaves of the time, most of whom knew more than did their owners. Back in Rome we looked over some of the art of Michael Angelo. His David, about which there are ravings, is not a Jew at all. He is not circumcized!

At Assissi the old priest who ran me upstairs and down, with a sprained ankle, kept asking me what St. Francis had done for me and I told him nothing but give me a sore throat and a stomach ache in his town of San Francisco. Questions stopped after that.

In Venice we had a very highly educated young woman who took us through St. Mark's cathedral and when I asked her where the Venetian Doges had stollen this article and that she was very much embarassed. When I'd ask her which Doge authorized the great painting in the palace she could not tell me. She knew all about the artists and I was somewhat familiar with the men who made the artists possible - She wasn't but I didn't tell her! At Vincenzia we saw the first covered theater and an old bird put on a show for us by conversation. Margie had been there and signed the book and a program. I signed under her name and explained that I am Margaret's pop. It surprized the caretaker! It was the same all around the trip but it was a happy experience.

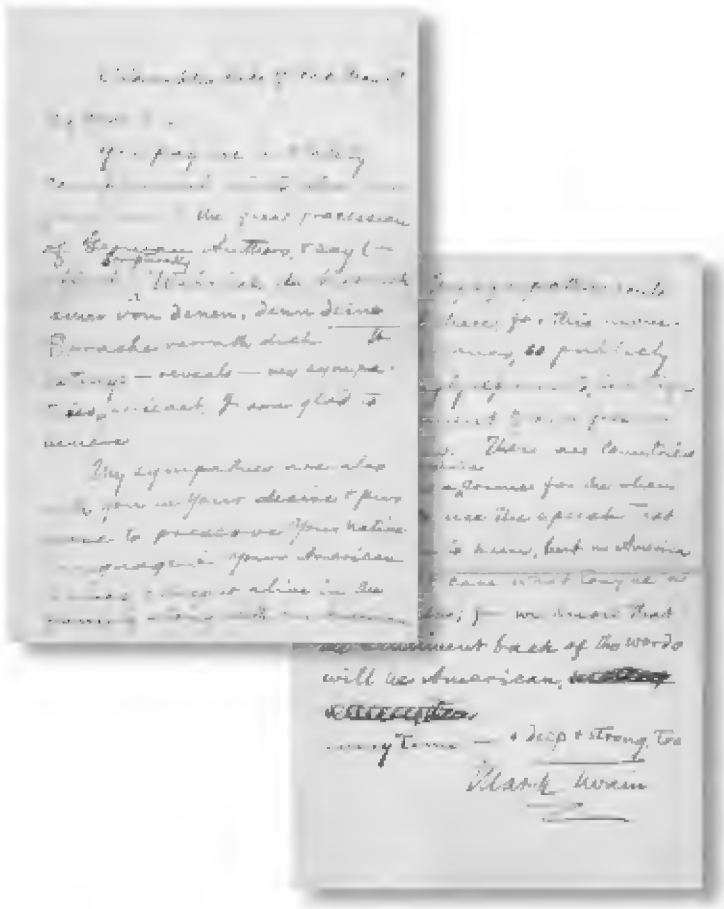
With the heads of State, Kings, Queens, Presidents, Prime and Foreign Ministers I had some most interesting conversations, as I did with cooks, waiters, taxi drivers, little merchants and farmers...

In New York some fellow made the remark that it would be a terrible thing if Ike died and Nixon became President. The man he was talking to said he thought it would be worse if Sherman Adams died and Ike became President...

Sincerely Harry."

Sherman Adams, until forced to resign in disgrace two years later in September, 1958, for his dealings with Boston industrialist Bernard Goldfine, was Eisenhower's principal adviser and right-hand man, and was often credited with running the government. Truman took great pleasure in the remark, for it reinforced what he always had felt - that Dwight D. Eisenhower was unqualified to be President of the United States.

A superb letter, in excellent condition. (#) **$35,000**



Mark Twain expresses his beliefs on the freedom of immigrants to preserve their native language

"There are countries where it is a punishable crime for the alien subject to use the speech that was born to him, but in America we do not care what a man talks; for we know that the sentiment back of the words will be American, every time— & deep & strong, too."

105. TWAIN, MARK. Autograph Letter Signed, Two pages, Octavo, from Cadenabbia, [Italy], dated May 29 [1892]. Written to, *"My Dear Sir"*. Twain pens (in full):

"Cadenabbia, Lake of Como, May 29.

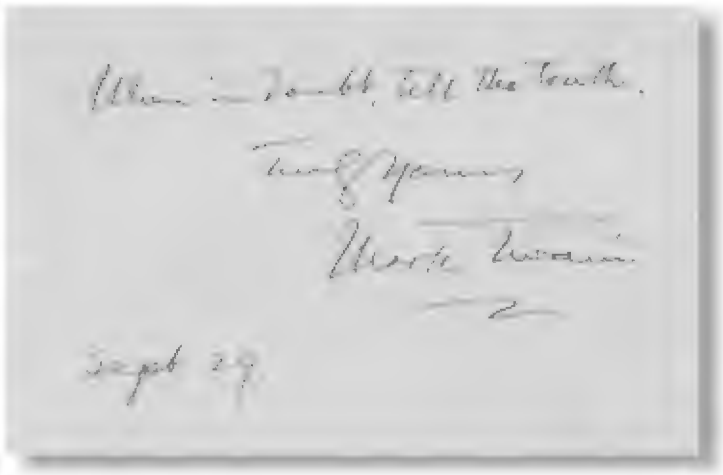
My Dear Sir:

You pay me a stately compliment, indeed, when you join me to the great procession of German Authors, & say (in effect), Scripturally, 'Wahrlich, du bist auch einer von denen; denn deine Sprache verräth dich.' It betrays – reveals – my sympathies at least, I am glad to believe.

My sympathies are also with you in your desire & purpose to preserve your native language in your American homes, & keep it alive in the family along with our American tongue. My sympathies could not fail there, for this movement of yours, so publicly & trustingly expressed, is a high compliment to our free institutions. There are countries where it is a punishable crime for the alien subject to use the speech that was born to him, but in America we do not care what a man talks; for we know that the sentiment back of the words will be American, every time— & deep & strong, too.

Mark Twain"

In 1878 Twain took his family to Europe for several years where they lived in Germany and made a serious attempt to learn the language. The trip resulted in his 1880 book, *A Tramp Abroad*, which contained a humorous essay entitled *The Awful German Language*, which poked fun at particular German words that have incredibly wide, varying meanings. For financial reasons, Twain and his family sailed to Europe again in June 1891 remaining in self-imposed exile for several years. During that time, Twain returned to Lake Como on his way from Venice to Berlin which is when he wrote the present letter. Minor separation at fold and minor soiling; otherwise, in fine condition. (#) **$6,950**



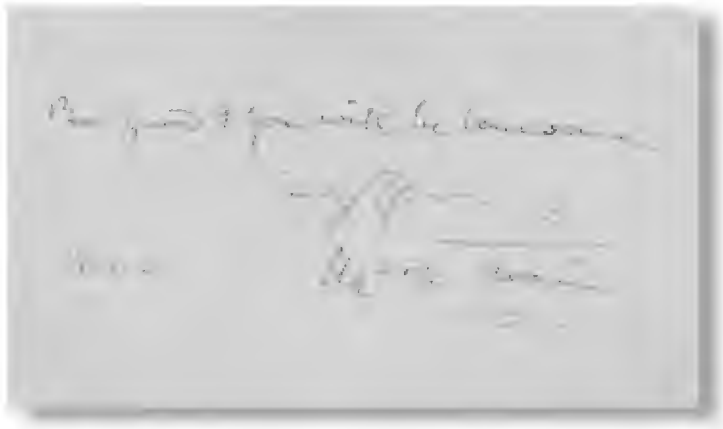
106. TWAIN, MARK. Autograph Aphorism Signed, One page, Octavo (approx. 4 in. x 6 in.), accomplished in ink and dated September 29 [no year]. Twain pens (in full):

"When in doubt, tell the truth.

Truly yours,
Mark Twain

Sept. 29."

Twain was known for his witty aphorisms which were a staple from the lecture circuit dialogue in his later years. In fine condition. (#26020) **$4,950**



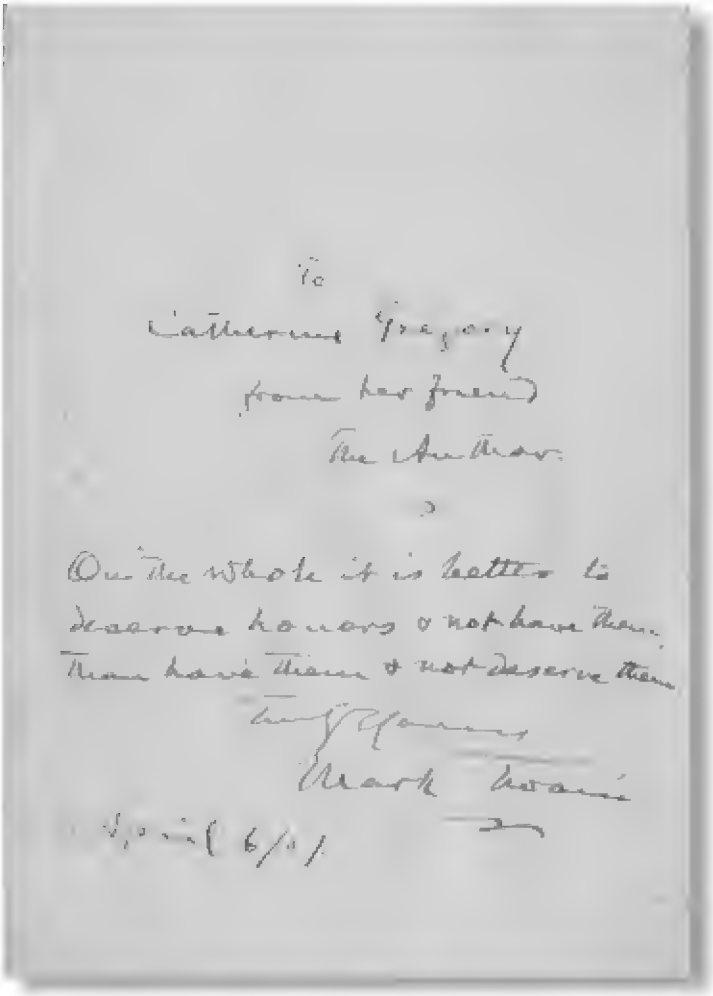
107. TWAIN, MARK. Autograph Aphorism Signed, penned on a leaf approx. 4 7/8 in. x 4 in., dated November, 1901. Twain pens (in full):

"Be good & you will be lonesome.

Truly yours,
Mark Twain

Nov. '01"

In fine condition. (#26089) **$4,950**



108. TWAIN, MARK. Wonderful Autograph Aphorism Signed, One page, Octavo (approx. 5 1/8 in. x 7 1/8 in.), dated April 6, 1907, accomplished in ink. Twain pens (in full):

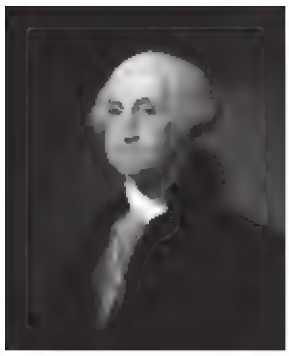
"To Catherine Gregory
from her friend
The Author.

On the whole it is better to deserve honors & not have them, than have them & not deserve them.

Truly yours,
Mark Twain

April 6/87"

Twain was known for his witty aphorisms and was often requested to pen some of his favorites for admirers. This being a choice example. In fine condition. (#26090) **$4,950**



Washington writes to Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Francis Lightfoot Lee, an extraordinary seventeen-page letter recounting the delicate matter of handling the estate of his old friend, Colonel John Mercer, and reconciling Mercer's two feuding sons

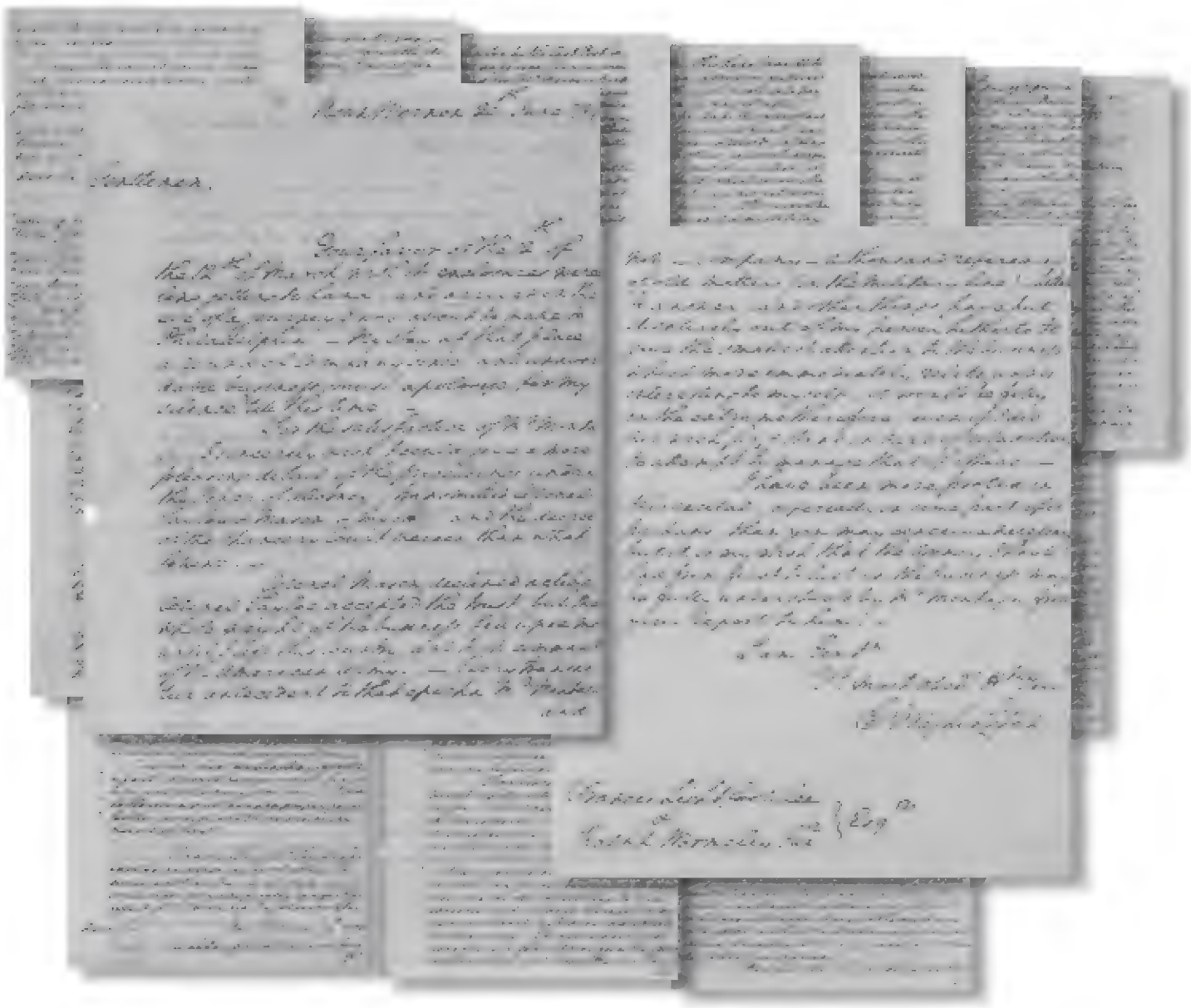
109. WASHINGTON, GEORGE. Magnificent Autograph Letter Signed, Seventeen full pages, Quarto, Mount Vernon, June 20, 1784. Written to **Francis Lightfoot Lee** (1734-1797) - American statesman and signer of the Declaration of Independence. Member, Virginia House of Burgesses (1758-68, 1769-76). Delegate to the Continental Congress (1775-79). One of the Lee brothers (all great-grandsons of Richard Lee - d. 1664, the first American immigrant, and sons of Thomas Lee and his wife Hannah Ludwell), famous in Virginia history: Richard Henry (1732-1794), William (1739-1795), and Arthur (1740-1792). Also addressed to **Ralph Wormeley, Jr.** (a Virginia attorney).

Washington writes concerning the matter of the sale of the estate (in the Virginia counties of Frederick and Loundon) of his old friend Colonel John Mercer of Marlboro, and the problems created by Washington's departure from Mount Vernon for Philadelphia. In 1773, Washington agreed to act as a representative for John's son George Mercer and his mortgages in the transaction (who had returned to England just prior to the Revolution), which, it was hoped, would be finalized in the fall of 1774 - it was delayed until December 4, 1774. The power of attorney had been transmitted to three men - George Mason, John Tayloe, and George Washington - due to a dispute between the two Mercer brothers (the sons of John Mercer) - **James Mercer** (1736-1793) **& George Mercer** (d. 1784), who had served as Lieut. Gov. of North Carolina in 1767, and then served as a Captain and aide-de-camp to Washington, and then was Lieut. Col. of the Second Virginia Regiment - concerning a preference of mortgages. [James - as well as his brother John Francis (1759-1821) - preferred that of Messrs. Dick and Hunter; George preferred that of Richard Gravat and Mary Wroughton of London.] In another letter, Washington wrote of the controversy between the two brothers: "It gives me much pain to find two Gentln. brothers, who individually stand high in the esteem of their countrymen, imbibing unfavorable impressions, and to their joint Friends, mutually arraigning the conduct of each other, when I am satisfied that both think themselves right, and that neither hath made proper allowance for the situation of the other." (Washington to Edward Montague, from Mount Vernon, April 5, 1775).

By the spring of 1775, Washington was still involved in the matter, trying to reconcile the two brothers and conclude business. But the matter remained unfinished at the time of his departure from Mount Vernon in the spring of 1775. In May & June, Washington attended the Second Continental Congress; on June 16, 1775, he was commissioned the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. Washington was not to return to Mount Vernon for the next six years. Writing to Francis Lightfoot Lee, Washington recounts the whole matter that has lingered on for the last 10 years.

"...I sincerely wish I could give a more pleasing detail of the proceedings under which the Power of Attorney (transmitted Colonels [John] *Tayloe &* [George] *Mason, and myself) and the decree of the Chancery Court therein, than what follows."*

"Colonel Mason declined acting, Colonel Tayloe accepted the trust, but the whole



weight of the business fell upon me until I left this country, and took command of the American Army. Every transaction antecedent to that epoch Mr. [Edward] *Montague and Colonel* [James] *Mercer* [John Mercer's son] *were duly informed of, by me - and had an acct. of the Sales, and the circumstances attending them, transmitted. To collect the amount was all, (or nearly all) that remained to be done; and this ought to have taken place in November following my departure in May, 1775."*

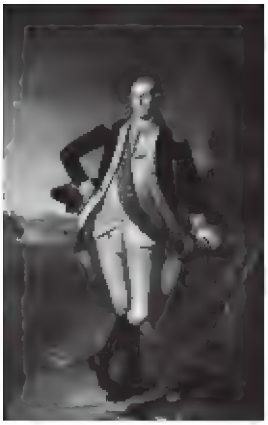
Washington continues, indicating that on December 11, 1775, he wrote a letter concerning the matter to attorney John Tayloe, who was to handle the legalities in Washington's absence. [**John Tayloe** was the son of John and Elizabeth (Gwynn) Tayloe of Mount Airy, Virginia, who was married to Rebecca Plater, the daughter of George Plater, the Governor of Maryland.] In his 1784 letter, Washington quotes the December, 1775 letter in its entirety, of which a portion is quoted here:

"...It is sometime ago since I desired Mr. [Lund] *Washington* [Lund Washington was the superintendent of Mount Vernon and its farms from 1775-1785] *to deliver all the bonds and other papers in my possession relative to the sale of Colonel Mercer's Estate, and the power under which enacted, to you, in person, on your written order; as I found it would not be in my power to return to Virginia... and consequently, that it would be impracticable for me to be of any further assistance to Colonel Mercer and his mortgages; - the matter rests wholly with you, - but as a friend to you; - to Col. Mercer; - and even to Mr. James Mercer, I must express my entire disapprobation of the latters having any share in the collection of the debts arising from the sales of the mortgaged estates. I am surprised indeed at his wishing it, altho' I am firmly persuaded he means well and has no other object than to save expenses by it, because there is (in my opinion at least) a striking impropriety in the measure. For you cannot but remember...**that it was from the great dislike which Col. George Mercer has to the conduct of Mr. James Mercer (tho without just cause I think) and from the suspicion of his unfair dealing, that the Estate was taken out of his hands; and our powers proceeded."***

At that time, Washington offered his suggestions that it would be better to have Colonel Francis Peyton collect the debt. However, during the early part of 1776, it became clear that Tayloe had adapted no measures for collecting the money, and that further delay and neglect would create additional problems. Washington then wrote to Tayloe from New York (August 19, 1776). Washington quotes that letter in full in his own letter, of which a portion is quoted here, in which he states if need be Mr. Lund Washington could collect the debts that are due:

"A letter which I received from Mr. Lund Washington, by the last post informs me, that no person (by your order) has yet applied for Colonel Mercer's Bonds in his hands. That frequent tenders of money in discharge of them are made to him - and that he thinks, if it was agreeable to you and me, he could collect the debts which are due, without much difficulty, or neglect of my business. I have never had a wish that this business should be placed in his hands...and therefore recommended Colonel Peyton - but the latter has not entered into the collection (from what cause I know not). I shall have no objection to Mr. Lund Washington's doing it..."

Washington then continues his 1784 letter:



"From...these letters, it must evidently appear that I was anxious to have the business executed...My absence from Virginia - and the little prospect I saw of rendering any further service to Colonel Mercer and his mortagees; I had determined to withdraw myself from the trust. I called upon Colonel Tayloe in decided terms to fulfill what remained to be accomplished under it; which indeed was no more than to collect the Bonds, and make report to the Court for a final decree respecting the priority of Mortgages; if the sum arising from the Sales should have been found insufficient to discharge All of them. Continuing invariably in this determination, I listened to no application which could renew my agency in the business, until Colonel Tayloe's death rendered it indispensibly necessary for me to report to the Court my proceedings on and previous to the Sales; with the circumstances of the different parts of the Estate, which I had sold. This I did accordingly sometime in the Fall of the year 1779 - and afterwards, upon finding that the business had come to total [halt] - and all parties were suffering by means of the depreciation of the paper Bills of credit..."

Washington indicates that on April 12, 1780, he then wrote a letter to the Attorney General of Virginia, **Edmund Randolph** (1753-1813) - which he quotes in his letter - urging that Randolph take on the matter and bring it to a speedy conclusion:

"...The business in which I would wish to employ you, is in a suit...brought in the Honorable the General Court by Richard Gravat and Mary Wroughton of London and George Mercer - in which behalf I act as attorney - against James and John Francis Mercer and Messrs. Dick and Hunter...I believe the validity of the mortgage, or deed from Colonel Mercer, either to Mr. Gravat or Miss Wroughton - and of one executed by Mr. James Mercer, under the idea of being his attorney to Messrs. Dick and Hunter, by way of counter-security for some engagements they have entered into on account of John Mercer Esq., his Father, who had charged a settlement made on his sons with the payment of a certain part of his debts, and the preference of the respective claims of the parties, make a part of the material points in dispute...And the consideration of the above settlement made by Mr. John Mercer in 1779 to his sons...their subsequent advances or engagements in consequence, and the account between them and his Estate, and themselves, another material part...I must solicit your good offices in expediting it as far as it may be in your power."

Washington recommends that an audit of the accounts is of primary importance. Randolph replied to Washington, in a letter from Richmond dated December 1, 1780, which Washington quotes in his letter, in which Randolph states that the Virginia state records are in great disorder, and that due to the fact that the defendants are British subjects, the Virginia court can't proceed in the case.

"It is not perhaps the smallest evil which Virginia has derived from the War that the public papers and records, in being removed from the offices, exposed to danger, have undergone great diminution...I do not question, however, that I shall procure every thing, which may serve as a foundation for a final decree, as far as the papers are concerned. But I fear, that the Sequestering Act forbids the Court of Chancery to proceed in this case...Mr. Gravat, Miss Wroughton, and Colonel Mercer come within the description of British subjects, and thereby have occasioned the suspension of the Suit. I wish to take the opinion of the Court at the next session in April, whether an Interlocutory decree does not exempt your situation from the restrictions of this law."

Washington continues, indicating that on January 7, 1783, he received a letter informing him of an Interlocutory decree which had been made in the High Court of Chancery (November 9, 1782) in the case of John Francis Mercer, Plaintiff vs. Richard Gravat, Mary Wroughton, and George Mercer, Defendants. Washington transcribes the decree, which stated:

"...It is ordered that the Plaintiff be appointed receiver of the effects [from the] said General Washington and that he do receive as well the money which may remain in the said General Washington's hands as the Bonds and other Securities which he may have for the Outstanding Debts and collect the money due thereupon..."

Washington adds that, after his August, 1776 letter to Tayloe, Mr. Lund Washington was given authority to collect the debts, and received the paper bill of Credit. He also makes brief mention of his own purchase at the sale - two lots (which he planned on dividing into proper sized tenements, and then lease for a term of years to those who would pay the highest annual rent). Washington continues, describing what has occurred since the Interlocutory decree:

"What has happened since, I know not, nor can any person inform you, except the Gentleman who is now vested with the collection of them...If it was in my power to render further assistance, I would, but it absolutely is not. - ***Company, a thousand references of old matters (in the military line), letters of old to answer, and other things have put it entirely out of my power...to give the smallest attention to the business which more immediately relates, and is interesting to myself."***

In summing up, Washington reveals why he has gone to such length to describe the history of the matter:

"I have been more prolific in this recital, especially in some part of it perhaps, than you may believe necessary, but it is my wish that the agency I have had from first to last in the business may be fully understood by Mr. Montagu from your report to him..."

Sometime in the summer of 1784, the Court of Chancery handed over the responsibility for the settlement of the accounts to John Francis Mercer. The matter was finally out of Washington's hands.

A remarkable letter, not only because of its surprisingly long length. Washington was clearly frustrated that the matter went on for so long, and involved such familial disintegration - but he stuck with it through almost 10 years of legal disputes, conflicting claims, and family quarrels. It is clear that he could be counted on as a loyal friend (in this case, to the Mercer family). It is also clear that he was a meticulous and responsible man, keeping track of his previous correspondence and any & all information related to business and financial matters. What is more remarkable is that he conducted all of the business relating to this case from afar - and remained with the matter even while he engaged in much more important matters - serving as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. His sense of responsibility, after having taken on the task at hand, was not to be weakened by the passage of time or the problems of distance - or his other (far more important) duties.

Included with the letter is the transmittal envelope, on which Washington has penned the names of the addresses: "Fran.s Lightfoot Lee & Ralph Wormeley Jun.r Esq.rs or either of them". Expert strengthening to several of the inner folds, and uniform age toning; otherwise, in fine condition. (#26151)

Worthy of inclusion in the finest of Presidential collections. **$49,500**

After the bitter winter at Valley Forge, Commander-in-Chief George Washington pursues the British across New Jersey - following the evacuation of the American capital of Philadelphia (June 18, 1778) - culminating in the Battle of Monmouth (June 28, 1778)

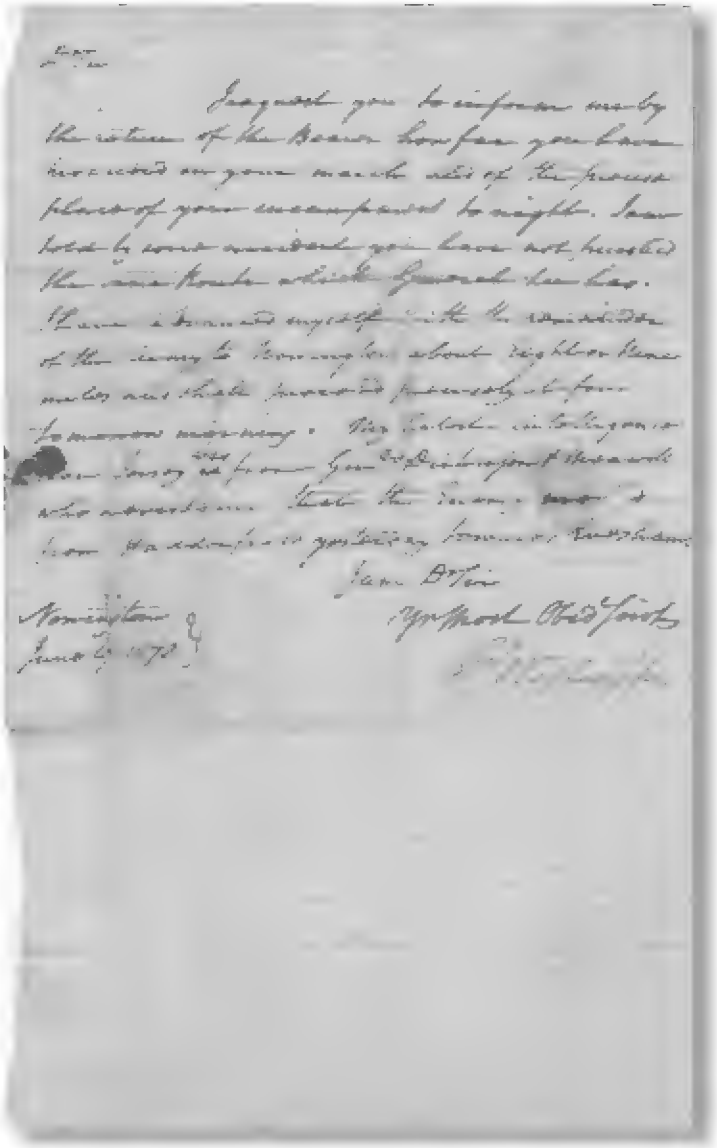
"I have advanced myself with the remainder of the Army to Norrington, about Eight or Nine miles, and shall proceed precisely at four tomorrow morning. My latest intelligence from Jersey was from Genls. Dickinson & Maxwell who advised me that the Enemy moved from Haddonfield yesterday towards Evesham."

110. WASHINGTON, GEORGE. Important Revolutionary War-Date Letter Signed as Commander-in-Chief, One page, Legal Folio, Norrington, June 19, 1778. With address overleaf on the verso, addressed in Washington's hand, *"To Brigadr. Genl. Woodford."* with Washington's free frank penned at the lower left-hand corner: *Go: Washington"*. Brigadier General William Woodford (1734-1780), who had been appointed Colonel of the 2nd Virginia Regiment (February 13, 1776), then was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General (February 21, 1777), fought at Brandywine (where he was wounded), Germantown and Monmouth, and shared the sufferings of the Continental Army at Valley Forge. In 1778-79, Woodford served with the army in New Jersey. Woodford was captured in Charleston (May 12, 1780); taken to New York, he died on November 13, 1780. At the time of this letter, Woodford's Brigade was part of the Right Wing of the Army, under the command of the General Charles Lee. Washington writes (in full):

"Dr. Sir

I request you to inform me by the return of the Bearer how far you have proceeded on your march and of the proviso place of your encampment tonight. I am told by some accident, you have not pursued the same Route which General [Charles] Lee has. I have advanced myself with the remainder of the Army to Norrington, about Eight or Nine miles, and shall proceed precisely at four tomorrow morning. My latest intelligence from Jersey was from Genls. [Philemon] Dickinson & [William] Maxwell who advised me that the Enemy moved from Haddonfield yesterday towards Evesham.

I am Dr. Sir Yr Most Obedt Servt
Go: Washington"



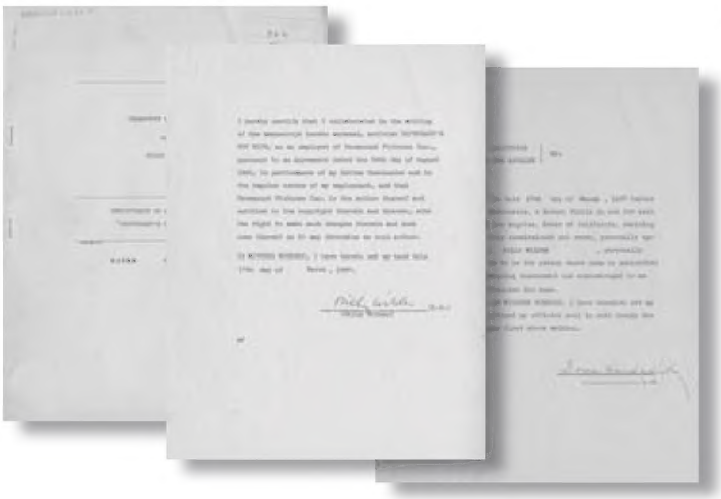
In late May of 1778, Sir Henry Clinton was elevated to overall command in America. He received specific orders to organize the evacuation of Philadelphia (taken in September of 1777) to make more troops available for campaigns in Florida and the Caribbean. Commander-in-Chief George Washington, who had weathered the winter at his head quarters at Valley Forge, was determined to renew his campaign against the British in the spring before the evacuating British reached the safety of New York. In mid-May, Washington first learned from his intelligence sources that the British were planning to depart from the American capital, and that preparations were being made in New York to receive the Philadelphia regiments. He learned that boats suitable for ferrying were being gathered together in the channel between New Jersey and Staten Island. Washington concluded that Clinton intended to march to New York, sending his baggage around by water. As expected, at sunrise on the morning of June 18th, the British had completed the evacuation of Philadelphia - crossing the Delaware and marching across New Jersey on their journey to New York.

The British march across New Jersey was very slow. Clinton's army, approximately 10,000 strong, was burdened down by 3,000 loyalists who feared remaining in Philadelphia when confronted by the prospect of an imminent American reoccupation of the city. The enemy line of march, which extended for miles, was able to cover only 40 miles in the first seven days. Washington broke camp at Valley Forge on the 19th, taking off to the northeast with 13,000 troops, keeping up the pursuit across New Jersey, then finally crossing swords with the British at the Battle of Monmouth Court House (June 28, 1778) - the last major engagement between the principal field armies. It was Washington's opportunity to bring the war to a rapid end.

In this important military communication, George Washington informs Woodford about the Continental Army's pursuit of the enemy - a march to commence at 4 am on June 20th, from Camp Valley Forge (18 miles NW of Philadelphia) to Newburg on the North River opposite Fishkill. Five days later, on June 24th, Washington called a council of war to decide whether his army should merely harass the retreating British or seek a major engagement. A major offensive was favored. Washington raised the advance detachment to 4,000 and gave the command to the Marquis de Lafayette. After a tiring march of 19 miles in suffocating heat, Clinton reached Monmouth on the afternoon of June 26th. On the 28th, General Charles Lee attacked. When Lee suddenly ordered a retreat, Clinton engaged his main army. Washington arrived on the scene and checked Lee's flight, beating back Clinton's repeated attacks. In the battle, Washington lost 69 killed; 37 died from sunstroke, 161 were wounded and 95 were missing. Clinton reported 147 dead, 170 wounded and 64 missing. The Battle of Monmouth (which took place near present-day Freehold, New Jersey), though technically a draw, proved that Washington's soldiers could stand toe-to-toe with British regulars and demonstrated the fact that the British could no longer move at will throughout the countryside. The British stole away during the evening of the 28th, marching to Sandy Hook and boarding transports. Washington led his army northward, crossing the Hudson. On July 30th, he took up a position at White Plains above New York City.

In fine condition. This letter is not published in The Writings of Washington. (#26183) **$29,500**

111. WEBB, JACK. 1920-1982. American actor, television producer and director. **Photograph Signed**, approx. 8 in. x 10 in., a head & shoulders publicity photo of Webb wearing jacket and tie. Signed in ink on the image, "*For The Montaines Best Wishes Jack Webb*". In fine condition. (#) **$295**



112. WILDER, BILLY. Legal Document Signed, One page, Quarto, dated March 17, 1937, being an agreement between Paramount Pictures Inc. and Billy Wilder, in which Wilder certifies his collaboration in the writing entitled *Bluebeard's 8th Wife*. With stapled cover page entitled, "PARAMOUNT PICTURES INC. and BILLY WILDER CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORSHIP RE: 'BLUEBEARD's 8th WIFE' on which is stamped "Received Mar 23 1937" with another stamp reading "Paramount Pictures Inc. File 922 Entered 6/1/37". Attached behind the signed agreement is a notarized letter verifying the document.

The document reads (in part):

"I hereby certify that I collaborated in the writing of the manuscript hereto annexed, entitled BLUEBEARD's 8th WIFE, as an employee of Paramount Pictures Inc....in performance of my duties thereunder and in the regular course of my employment, and that Paramount Pictures Inc. is the author thereof and entitled to the copyright therein and thereto, with the right to make such changes therein and such uses thereof as it may determine as such author."

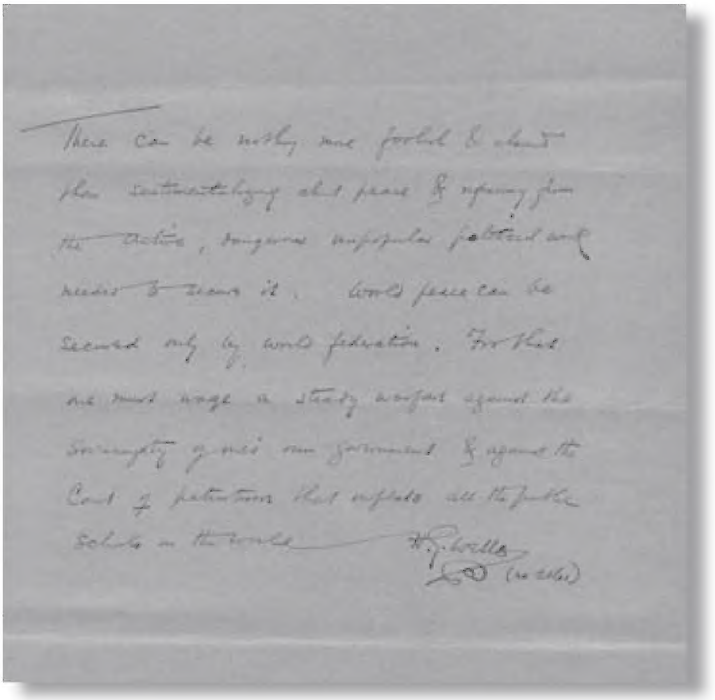
[signed] *"Billy Wilder"*

Bluebeard's 8th Wife (released in 1938) was directed by Ernst Lubitsch and starred Claudette Colbert and Gary Cooper. U.S. multi-millionaire Michael Barndon marries his eighth wife, Nicole, the daughter of a broken French Marquis. But she doesn't want to be only a number in his string of ex-wives so she develops a strategy of her own to "tame" him. In fine condition. (#) **$395**

113. WILDER, BILLY. 1906-2002. Austrian-born American filmmaker. **Photograph Signed,** approx. 8 in. x 9 3/4 in., oblong, a wonderful Universal Pictures publicity photograph of Wilder directing actor Jack Lemmon on the set of the film *The Front Page*. Signed in black ink on the image, "Billy Wilder". On the verso is printed (in part): "Billy Wilder, directing a key scene in 'The Front Page', gives star Jack Lemmon the proper comedy nuance for an upcoming scene." In fine condition. (#26106) **$295**

114. WRAY, FAY. 1907-2004. Canadian-American actress. **Wonderful Vintage Photograph Signed**, approx. 8 in. x 10 in., a wonderful black & white publicity photo for the 1933 blockbuster film *King Kong* showing Wray surrounded by the enormous prop shackles used to restrain "Kong" held by producer Merian C. Cooper. Signed in dark ink over her image, *"Fay Wray"*. Slight diagonal creases on the corner margins; otherwise, in fine condition. (#) **$495**

Futurist H.G. Wells comments on the need to secure world peace



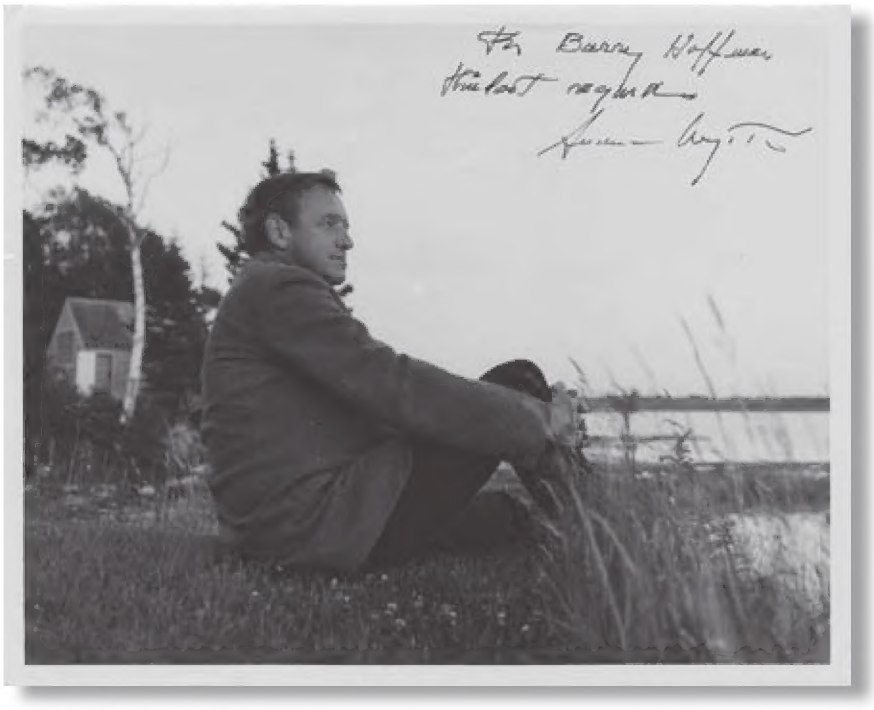
115. WELLS, H.G. 1866-1946. English author best known for his science fiction novels. **Excellent Autograph Statement Signed**, One page, Folio (approx. 11 ½ in. x 16 ½ in.), no place, no date (c. 1925-32).

Wells pens (in full):

"There can be nothing more foolish & absurd than sentimentalizing about peace & refraining from the active, dangerous unpopular political work needed to secure it. World peace can be secured only by world federation. For that we must wage a steady warfare against the sovereignty of one's own government & against the cant of patriotism that infest all the public schools in the world.

H.G. Wells (no titles)"

A revolutionary in thought and deed, Wells was often the subject of public controversy owing to his attitude on so-called "free love" and women's rights. He was also a life-long believer in Socialism as the means to mankind's ultimate social salvation. His particular brand had nothing to do with the retrogressive Marxist strain and also helped bring him in conflict with other leading Socialist thinkers of his day during his brief stint with The Fabian Society. The outbreak of the First World War found a heretofore pacifist Wells changing his mind to support of this Great War against the Hohenzollern "Blood and Iron" Imperial aggression. He reacted by writing a pamphlet in 1914 addressing the anti-war and pacifist elements in Britain entitled "The War That Will End War." Its title became proverbial almost instantly and is used to refer to the First World War even today. After spending time with the British government's War Office in the Propaganda Department and helping to define a clear set of war aims, he resigned and returned to writing propaganda his way. Even before the Great War began he published "The World Set Free" early in 1914. It was a prophetic novel about a world war against Imperial Germany and her "Central European Allies" which included a remarkably accurate forecast of atomic warfare and even coined the term "atomic bomb." He was among the first to call for a post war League of Nations but was bitterly disappointed with and critical of the actual League that developed. The 1930's found Wells profoundly disturbed by the rising din of Nietzschean nationalism from Nazi Germany and Fascism in Italy. His critical writings on the aggressive "Krupp cum Kaiser" Imperial Germany coupled with his outright vicious attacks on Adolf Hitler and his accomplices earned H.G. Wells the distinction of having his "anti-German" books burned by Goebbels during the infamous book bonfires at German universities. The name H.G. Wells, along with Winston Churchill, also appeared very near the top of a list compiled by the SS/SD command staff of those intellectuals and politicians slated for immediate liquidation upon the invasion of Britain by the Nazis. He remained at his London flat off Regent's Park throughout the war and walked his own fire watch, even as his equally wealthy neighbors fled the Luftwaffe's Blitz to their comfortable country estates. A fantastic statement by Wells concerning a most important topic for the visionary author. (#) **$2,950**



116. WYETH, ANDREW. 1917-2009. Prominent U.S. painter of the middle 20th century. **Wonderful Vintage Rare Photograph Signed**, approx. 8 in. x 10 in., oblong, a beautiful photograph of the artist wearing a tweed jacket while seated on the shore of a lake. Inscribed in black ink on the image, *"For Barry Hoffman Kindest regards Andrew Wyeth"*. On the verso an unknown hand has penned, "Andrew Wyeth Chadds Ford PA – Please return". In fine condition. (#26107) **$1,950**

Incredible archive of correspondence from Presidents Woodrow Wilson and William Howard Taft—both writing to the Editor of *The Boston Evening Record*—concerning the highly charged debate in the Senate regarding the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles ending World War I

117. WILSON, WOODROW & WILLIAM H. TAFT. Historic Archive Consisting of two (2) Woodrow Wilson Typed Letters Signed as President, and no less than seventeen (17) Typed Letters Signed by former President William Howard Taft—all written to Edward E. Whiting, Editor of *The Boston Evening Record* concerning the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations. Wilson's letters are written in response to an editorial in *The Boston Evening Record* entitled "The President Should Act Now" which stated that the Senate "ratified the Versailles Treaty [which] President Wilson refused to sign…"

The seventeen letters from Taft begin April 9, 1919 through November 27, 1920. They exhibit incredible content concerning the political situation between President Wilson and the Senate about the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles, as well as the League of Nations.

WOODROW WILSON [Letter #1]: Historic Typed Letter Signed as President, *"Woodrow Wilson"*, One page, Octavo, on "The White House Washington" letterhead stationery, dated 19 November, 1920. Written to *"The Editor of The Boston Evening Record"* [Edward E. Whiting].
Wilson writes (in full):
"My dear Sir:

I have before me an editorial from the Evening Record entitled, "The President Should Act Now," and in that editorial I find the following statements:
'The Senate of the United States ratified the Versailles Treaty with the League of Nations with reservations at the last session. This Treaty President Wilson refused to sign, objecting to the reservations, etc. Whereupon the Treaty failed.'

I feel it to be my duty to correct what is evidently a very serious misapprehension on your part as to the facts. The fact is that the Senate never returned the Treaty to me in any form except with the official notification that it had failed to receive a sufficient number of votes for ratification. It seems to me very important that this point should be clearly understood and that misapprehension should be guarded against.

Very truly yours,
Woodrow Wilson

The Editor,
The Boston Evening Herald."

WOODROW WILSON [Letter #2]: Typed Letter Signed as President, "Woodrow Wilson", One page, Octavo, on "The White House Washington" letterhead stationery, dated December 1, 1920. Edward E. Whiting, Editor of *The Boston Weekly Record.*
Wilson writes (in full):
My dear Mr. Whiting:

I am sincerely obliged to you for your frank letter of November twenty-sixth. It fulfills my expectation entirely of your sense of honor and of justice. I wrote because I knew you would be glad to correct any error that had crept into the paper upon so important a matter. I am very much indebted to you for your correction of the error, and hope that it will be widely noticed.

With much respect,
Sincerely yours,

Woodrow Wilson

Mr. Edward E. Whiting,
Boston Evening Record
Boston, Massachusetts."

The Senate, on November 19, 1919, for the first time in its history, rejected a peace treaty. The Senate rejected the Treaty with 14 reservations added by Republican Senate Majority Leader Henry Cabot Lodge, by a vote of 39-55. The original Treaty of Versailles, with the League of Nations Covenant, was then rejected by the Senate, 38-53. After a motion to reconsider, the vote was 41-50. 61 votes, two-thirds of the Senators present, were needed for ratification.

The treaty's defeat prompted a public outcry and made Senator Lodge the target of much criticism. In February 1920, the Senate felt compelled to take up the matter again. After lengthy debate, the Senate voted on the treaty with 15 reservations on March 19. Wilson had communicated his displeasure to Democratic senators, but his control over his party was waning. A number of Democrats deserted the president's position and voted in favor of the proposal, but the final tally of 49 in favor and 35 opposed was seven votes short of the required two-thirds total for ratification. In this instance, the loyalist Democrats teamed with the Irreconcilables to stop the measure.

The ratification of the Versailles Treaty and its provision for the League of Nations had become a bitter partisan issue. Many authorities believe that if a Republican had occupied the White House — or perhaps a Democrat other than Wilson — the treaty would have gained approval.

In May, Congress enacted a measure declaring a formal end to the war, but Wilson promptly vetoed it.
The president remained resolute. He chose to take the matter to the electorate, asking that the election of 1920 be a "solemn referendum" on the treaty. Wilson's recent history of taking issues to the public had not been successful and this effort failed as well. Warren G. Harding and the Republicans won a smashing victory on a pledge of returning the country to "normalcy." Wilson slipped into a bitter and short retirement. A Congressional joint-resolution ended the war with Germany and Austria-Hungary in July 1921.

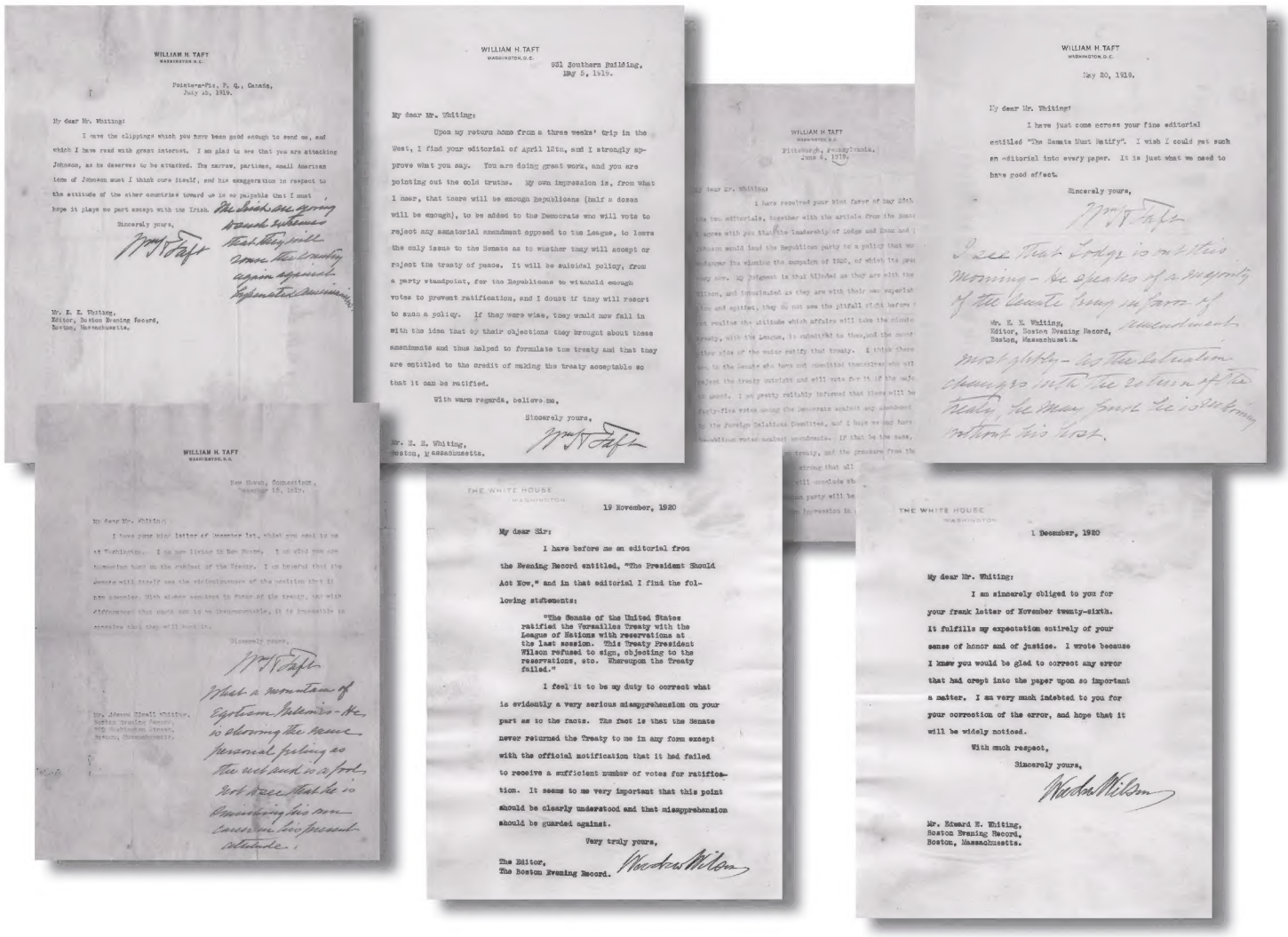
For the sake of brevity, following are key excerpts taken from the seventeen letters written by former President William H. Taft to *The Boston Evening Record* Editor, Edward E. Whiting:

- **Typed Letter Signed,** One page, dated May 5, 1919.
  On the Treaty of Versailles, Taft asserts, *"It will be suicidal policy, from a party standpoint, for the Republicans to withhold enough votes to prevent ratification, and I doubt if they will resort to such a policy… they are entitled to the credit of making the treaty acceptable so that it can be ratified…"*

- **Typed Letter Signed with 43-word handwritten postscript,** One page, dated May 20, 1919.
  On the League of Nations, Taft assails Republican Majority Leader Henry Cabot Lodge's assertion that the majority of the senate was in favor of amending the covenant of the league in the Treaty of Versailles, predicting that when Wilson returns from Paris with *"the treaty, he* [Lodge] *may find he is reckoning without his fist."*

- **Typed Letter Signed,** Two pages, dated June 4, 1919.
  One of the finest Taft letters we have encountered. Within, Taft asserts *"the leadership of Lodge and Knox and Borah and Johnson would lead the Republican party to a policy that would seriously endanger its winning the campaign of 1820…pressure from the country to ratify will become so strong that* [Republican Senators] *will conclude the best thing to do is to ratify, and thus the Republican party will be saved from the blunder of its Senate leaders…The men who are opposed* [to the League of Nations] *are the machine men of the Republican party who hate Wilson and would have nothing succeed which comes from him…*

- **Typed Letter Signed with 16-word handwritten postscript,** One page, dated July 15, 1919.
  Taft here evokes Theodore Roosevelt's opposition to "hyphenated Americanism" during Irish leader Eamon DeValera's speaking tour of the United States urging Irish-



Americans to oppose the League of Nations because of the harm it would bring Ireland. In the postscript, Taft pens, "The Irish are going to such extremes that they will rouse the country again against hyphenated Americanism."

- **Typed Letter Signed,** Two pages, dated September 12, 1919.
  Here, Taft criticizes President Wilson's tactics during his coast-to-coast speaking tour to rally support for the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles, *"One of the greatest difficulties that we have had to contend with in supporting the treaty is Wilson. It is pretty hard when you are supporting a magnificent cause to find it to be imperiled by the attitude and course of one's titular leader. It is impossible, schoolmaster as he is, to make speeches on the subject and explain the League without framing contemptuous phrases to characterize his opponents…whose votes he must depend for getting the treaty through in a possible form."*

- **Typed Letter Signed with 34-word handwritten postscript,** One page, dated December 15, 1919.
  Here, in the handwritten postscript, Taft sharply reacts to President Wilson's statement that he "has no compromise or concession of any kind in mind" following the Senate's rejection of the Treaty of Versailles, *"What a mountain of Egotism Wilson is – He is showing the same personal feeling as the rest and is a fool not to see that he is smirching his own career in his present attitude."*

- **Typed Letter Signed,** One page, dated March 25, 1920.
  Even though a bipartisan vote in the Senate rejected the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles six days earlier, Taft blames President Wilson for its defeat, *"…the truth is that even though the Senate put the Treaty in a dangerous position, Wilson was in a place to save it and declined to do so. He is next in proximate cause and is therefore to be blamed.*

- **Typed Letter Signed with 6-word handwritten postscript,** One page, dated November 12, 1920.
  Ten days after the presidential election, Taft pins his hopes on Harding, *"Mr. Wilson will not call the senate in extra session, and even when it meets in regular session, I doubt if he will submit the treaty at all. If the senators voted as they did of course the thing could go through, with the additional democrats who would follow his suggestion if he made it with reference to accepting reservations; but he will not accommodate himself to this, and I doubt if the Republican reservationists would make any effort to force the thing through."* In a handwritten postscript, Taft pens, *"Our sole hope is in Harding."*

- **Typed Letter Signed,** One page, dated November 27, 1920.
  Following a speech delivered by Henry Cabot Lodge, Taft hopes that President-elect Harding does not view his election as referendum against the League of Nations, *"I agree that Mr. Lodge's speech is not only discouraging but quite unfair in the assumption that the majority of seven million in this last election was a majority against the League, and I feel very hopeful that Mr. Harding will take no such view."*

An historic archive providing a fascinating glimpse into the political wrangling concerning one of the greatest controversies of the 20th century. The ultimate failure to reach a comprehensive and enforceable resolution to the end of the first World War set into motion the chain of events leading to the second World War. The letters exhibit toning from previous mounting which have been archivally cleaned and stabilized; otherwise, in very good condition. (#26192) **$75,000**